

## Saudi and Italian defence chiefs meet

RIYADH (AP) — The Saudi and Italian defence ministers held talks Sunday that coincided with reports Italy turned down a U.S. request for help in delivering weapons to Iran. The Saudi minister, Prince Sultan, described the talks with his Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini as "good" but did not elaborate. Mr. Spadolini arrived Saturday on a three-day visit which officials said was in return for the one paid to Rome by Prince Sultan in 1983. The visit came on the heels of U.S. revelations of arms supplies to Iran. Italian Premier Bettino Craxi on Sunday denied a published report that he had been asked by the United States to "support" the delivery of arms to Iran in a deal to free American hostages held in Lebanon. A communique from Mr. Craxi's office said that the report in the weekly news magazine "Panorama," which said that he had refused the request, was "completely lacking in foundation."

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## King receives congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday received more cables of congratulations on the occasion of his birthday. The cables came from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Queen Elizabeth of Britain.

## King sends good wishes to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of congratulations on Sunday to King Hassan II of Morocco congratulating him on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. In his cable, King Hussein wished King Hassan II continuing good health and happiness and the Moroccan people further progress and prosperity.

## Iran says bomb suspects arrested

NICOSIA (AP) — Four men have been arrested in Iran in connection with last August's car bomb explosion at a Tehran square in which 20 people were killed, Tehran Radio reported Sunday. The radio cited a report from the Iranian Information Ministry saying that the four men, who were named, had received 110 kilograms of explosives from Iraq to carry out another explosion in Tehran.

## Bomb damages IBM offices

HEIDELBERG, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded early Sunday in an IBM Corp. building, causing several million marks' (more than \$1 million) worth of damage, officials said. Investigators said they suspected the Red Army Faction was responsible. The explosion, which occurred at about 4:00 a.m., tore through an IBM research facility, extensively damaging the facade and blowing out windows. No injuries were reported.

## Peres ends U.S. visit

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres returned Sunday from a six-day trip to the United States, where he met with representatives of Jewish organizations. Mr. Peres refused to answer reporters' questions at Tel Aviv airport. His trip coincided with a controversy surrounding U.S. arms shipments to Iran in which Israel reportedly participated.

## Malaysians protest Herzog visit

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — About 500 people staged a peaceful demonstration Sunday in front of the language and literary agency, condemning the scheduled visit to neighboring Singapore by Israeli President Chaim Herzog. The demonstrators listened to anti-Singapore, anti-Israel and anti-American speeches by various youths.

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## Israelis go on violent anti-Arab rampage in occupied Jerusalem

**CHURCHES AND ARAB PROPERTY ATTACKED**  
**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) —** More than 200 Israeli Jews went on a spree of violence against Arabs in East Jerusalem on Sunday during the funeral procession of an Israeli youth stabbed to death on Saturday.

Church windows were smashed, Arab-owned cars were burned and an Arab-owned store was set afire in the rampage as the funeral procession wound through the Old City.

Christian churches were singled out for the most vehement attacks since most of the 15,000 Christians living in Jerusalem are Palestinians, AP said in a dispatch.

Witnesses quoted by AP said Israeli police watched helplessly as the Jewish crowd went on the rampage, some throwing stones larger than softballs. Police said one person was slightly injured and four marchers were arrested. The damaged buildings included the Catholic-run Garden of Gethsemane Church and the Russian Orthodox Church.

An Israeli official said Israel believed a Syrian-based Palestinian group was responsible for the death of Elihu Amedi, 22, who was attacked outside a religious school in the Old City on Saturday.

Israeli Television also reported that a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Beirut had claimed responsibility for the killing.

Police said three Arab youths, arrested minutes after the stabbing, had confessed to the

crime. One of the three was also stabbed and wounded, apparently in a fight with the Israeli youth.

Several hours after the funeral, an unknown assailant threw a fire bomb at a seminary building, but that attack caused no injury or damage, police said.

Hours after the funeral, police patrolled the area, frisking Palestinians and checking their papers.

Arab shops on the street were closed, but a Jewish bookstore around the corner was open and Jews wandered around freely.

The mourners also set fire to one Arab shop at the outset of the funeral procession, then smashed and burned cars along the route from the Old City to a cemetery on the Mount of Olives.

The funeral was held at night to prevent large crowds and wide-scale disturbances.

"They came past two times, once carrying the body to the cemetery and again after the funeral. Both times they threw stones. The second time it was with real fury," said Portuguese-born Father Joseph Montalvane of the Garden of Gethsemane.

"The noise was tremendous," he said.

One stone ripped through the mosquito netting and broke his

window, scattering glass through his tiny room. "I hid under the covers," said Father Joseph, a Franciscan priest.

"The police were here when it happened but they (did not) get out of their van," said one American witness who refused to give his name.

"I called the police. They said they have the situation under control. I said, 'Yeah, but they're still throwing stones outside.' It was hilarious," he said with irony.

The vandals tore down an iron crucifix at the Gethsemane Church as they climbed the steep path to the Mount of Olives, said Father Joseph.

At the Russian Orthodox Convent, a nun showed a reporter the glassed-in back porch of the mother superior, which had two gaping holes. The intercom at the convent's gate also was smashed.

On Saturday a Palestinian was shot dead by Israeli soldiers in an army camp near Nablus in the occupied West Bank, Israel Television reported.

The unidentified youth from the village of Samoua near Hebron 85 kilometres south of Nablus was allegedly found wandering inside the army base Friday, the television said.

Soldiers called on the youth to stop and identify himself, but when he failed to do so, the soldiers shot him, the television reported.

Relatives of the youth said the youth was visiting his brother at the village of Hawara near Nablus and was shepherding his brother's flock, the television reported.

## Israeli planes bomb Palestinian camps near S. Lebanese port

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian camps near South Lebanon's port city of Sidon on Sunday, setting houses ablaze and wounding at least three people, police reported.

They said four jets staged the raid at 4:35 p.m., destroying at least two buildings in and near the village of Darb Al Sim on Sidon's southern outskirts in four bombing and rocketing sorties.

A three-storey building serving as the headquarters of a naval base for Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fateh guerrilla faction was destroyed in the 20-minute attack, police said.

Another Fateh base in Darb Al Sim sustained severe damage, according to police.

They said ambulances and fire engines raced to the scene of the attack to evacuate the victims and

battle the fires. "But rescue operations were hampered by thick smoke resulting from smoke canisters the jets dropped after the last bombing run," police reported.

A communique issued by the Israeli command in Tel Aviv claimed its pilots reported direct hits at a PLO naval base south of Sidon, which was used to launch attacks against Israel.

Earlier, the "Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF)" said in a statement its guerrillas fired four rockets at a military barracks inside the Israeli self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon.

"Direct hits were scored causing a number of fires" in the barracks which is controlled by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia, the statement added.

The LNRF, a group fighting Israeli forces and the SLA, said the rockets were fired from within the zone.

Sunday's Israeli air attack followed the fatal stabbing on Saturday in East Jerusalem of a Jewish youth.

An Israeli government official said on Sunday Israel believed a Syrian-based Palestinian group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was behind the killing.

In Beirut, the elite Force 17 of the PLO claimed responsibility for the Jerusalem attack.

It was Israel's 14th air raid on Lebanon this year.

In the last attack on Oct. 16, Israel lost an F-4 phantom bomber. Its pilot was rescued by an Israeli helicopter but the navigator was captured by Lebanese militiamen.

## Peace efforts fail to curb Bourj Al Barajneh battle

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian fighters and Lebanese militiamen fought Sunday for the 20th successive day at Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp.

Despite fresh peace moves, sniping continued overnight and heavier clashes resumed at daybreak around the camp in the

southern outskirts of the capital. Police reported shelling, but had no immediate reports of fresh casualties.

A Palestinian spokesman said mortar bombs and rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the camp by Shi'ite Amal militiamen. Local radio stations reported sporadic shelling.

## Manila hunts kidnappers

MANILA (R) — Hundreds of police and soldiers combed the Manila region on Sunday for gunmen who kidnapped a prominent Japanese businessman in the second major crime to rock the fragile Philippines government in four days.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno cancelled a press conference called to discuss the abduction of Mitsui company executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji, saying there had been an important development he could not speak about.

Japanese diplomatic sources said they knew of no development in the case.

President Corason Aquino spent two hours with top advisors discussing Mr. Wakaoji's abduction and the murder last Thursday of left-wing leader Raulino Olalia. A general strike has been set for on Monday in Manila to protest against the Olalia killing.

Asked by reporters if there was a link between the kidnapping and the killing, Benigno said: "I would imagine that any government that is fairly rational would investigate a link."

But he declined to say if any link had been found or discuss any aspect of the crime.

## Gemayel sends envoy to Algiers

BEIRUT (R) — A special Lebanese presidential envoy, Health Minister Joseph Al Hashem, left for Algeria Sunday for talks on ways to resolve Lebanon's 11-year-old civil strife.

Official sources said Mr. Hashem carried a message from President Amin Gemayel to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, but no details were divulged.

In a press statement before leaving for Algiers, Mr. Hashem said the trip was "within the framework of contacts to deal with the Lebanese issue." It follows a telephone conversation between the Lebanese and Algerian heads of state two days ago.

Algeria has been involved in moves to help settle Lebanon's crisis. An Algerian delegation visited Beirut last month.

The Algerians were reported by Lebanese newspapers to be trying to reconcile Mr. Gemayel and his Syrian counterpart, Hafez Al Assad.

## King receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday received a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with Jordanian-Iraqi relations and current situation in the Arab arena.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the message was conveyed to the King by Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, who paid a brief visit to Amman on Sunday.

The audience at the Royal Court was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jasem Hussein.

Dr. Hammadi was welcomed and seen off at Amman airport by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Ambassador Jasem Hussein.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday receives Dr. Saadoun Hammadi (second from left), member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and speaker of the Iraqi Parliament, who delivered to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (right) and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jasem Hussein (Petra photo)

## Assad calls for creation of a world panel to define terrorism

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Sunday proposed formation of an international committee to "determine the meaning of terrorism."

Addressing a trade union conference on the 16th anniversary of the "corrective movement" in Syria, Mr. Assad said:

"I propose forming an international committee which may be Arab-European, European-Arab-American-Soviet or in any other form, to determine the meaning of terrorism."

Responding to British and U.S. charges that Syria aided terrorist activities, Mr. Assad said such a committee would "serve to distinguish between terrorists and non-terrorists."

He accused Britain and the United States of supporting terrorist activities themselves and of remaining indifferent to Israeli terrorism against Arabs.

"We are against terrorism, we don't practice it and do not allow anyone to hatch terrorist plots from our territory," Mr. Assad said.

"Yet we back resistance against occupation and all national liberation movements," he said.

Mr. Assad said U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were "the real terrorists who practise

state terrorism against the freedom of the people."

He added, "when they accuse Syria of terrorism, they want to terrorise and frighten Syria."

"From a position of strength, I challenge those in Washington and in London who claim they want to fight terrorism," Mr. Assad said.

"I challenge them to accept my proposal that an international committee be formed to define what terrorism exactly is, and I announce Syria's readiness to cooperate with such a committee," he said.

He said Syria was "ready to discuss the committee idea in a more detailed form and submit practical suggestions in this connection."

He added that Syria would not be intimidated, describing economic pressure on his country as being "within the framework of neo-imperialism."

London broke off diplomatic relations with Damascus last month after implicating Syria in an alleged plot to put a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner at London's Heathrow airport in April. Syria denied the charge.

The United States last Friday announced a package of economic sanctions, which White House spokesman Larry Speakes called "specific steps in response to Syria's continued support for

international terrorism."

Mr. Assad was speaking on the anniversary of his victory in a power struggle within Syria's ruling Baath Party, which lifted him from the Defence Ministry to the presidency to begin the longest uninterrupted period of rule in modern Syrian history.

Syrian news media meanwhile continued to react angrily to the U.S. decision to impose sanctions on Damascus.

The official Syrian radio said the importance of the sanctions lay not in their "practical effect," but in the fact that they demonstrated a U.S. desire to "strain relations."

The radio reiterated Syria's rejection of allegations that it was connected with terrorism and described the U.S. measures as hostile and provocative.

"Those making the allegations are themselves the ones who practise and are practising terrorism at the level of state policy," the radio said in a commentary.

"Neither the United States nor Britain nor others can provide a single convincing shred of evidence of this connection, because Syria is in principle against all forms of terrorism," it added.

In his speech on Saturday, Mr. Assad threatened to "terrorise

## Mahjoub arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Egyptian People's Council Rifaat Al Mahjoub arrived in Amman Sunday carrying a verbal message from President Hosni Mubarak to His Majesty King Hussein.

Dr. Mahjoub, who is accompanied by a delegation from the People's Council and a group of Egyptian journalists, said his five-day visit to Jordan was part of an on-going bilateral consultations for promoting cooperation in all fields.

Dr. Mahjoub said his talks with Jordanian officials and parliamentarians would cover all aspects of bilateral cooperation benefiting the Arab Nation in general and Jordan and Egypt in particular.

## Iraqi jets pound Bandar Khomeini

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi aircraft on Sunday raided Iran's Bandar Khomeini petrochemical complex for the third time in six days, a military spokesman said.

Other jets hit the air defence network around the complex and several camps of Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

A military spokesman said the complex on the northern Gulf coast was attacked at noon and several targets were destroyed. Bandar Khomeini, formerly Bandar-e Shahr, is a \$4 billion joint venture of Iran and Japan.

Estimated to have been 80 per cent complete when the Gulf war started in September, 1980, it was first bombed by Iraq at that time.

The Iraqi spokesman said the anti-aircraft network was also attacked at noon on Sunday and a large number of planes raided several concentrations of Revolutionary Guards in the western province of Ahvaz, north of Bandar Khomeini, 25 minutes later.

All the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman added.

The latest round of Iraqi air raids followed an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad on Friday in which officials said seven civilians were killed and 63 injured.

The missile was the fourth fired by Iran into the Iraqi capital this year, and the 16th over the past 20 months.

On Saturday, Iraq said eight people were killed and 42 wounded by Iranian artillery shelling and Gulf war air attacks on civilian areas and a hospital.

The daily Baghdad war communique said artillery hit the

southern Iraqi town of Basra and nearby Al Qadisiyah, killing eight people and wounding many more.

Two Iranian warplanes attacked a hospital and residential areas in the southern city of Al Amarah on the Baghdad-Basra highway, wounding others and damaging five houses, the communique added.

Iran's national news agency IRNA claimed in Tehran the attacks were on industrial and military targets and were launched in retaliation for an Iraqi air raid that killed 20 people.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Sunday urged the United States and the Soviet Union to prevent a spillover of the Iran-Iraq war and increase efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The official Emirates News Agency (WAM), said the call was made by Sheikh Hamdan Ibn Zaid, foreign ministry under-secretary, in separate meetings with the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to the UAE.

"As current chairman of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the UAE urged the superpowers to exert efforts within the international community to put an end to the war and prevent a spillover which will threaten the region and international peace and security," WAM said.

Leaders of the GCC states — the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — said in a communique after a summit meeting earlier this month that they would continue their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the six-year-old conflict.

## Thatcher backs Reagan on arms cut and Iran deals

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain has thrown its support firmly behind the United States on arms cuts in exchange for guarantees that they would not leave Europe exposed and the British without an independent deterrent.

This emerged from weekend talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan centred on last month's U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, where proposals for dramatic cuts in nuclear arms were discussed.

In an agreed statement after the talks, Mrs. Thatcher supported a U.S. proposal for removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe, cutting strategic arms by half over five years and banning chemical weapons.

She also agreed that research into the controversial American space weapons programme, the so-called "Star Wars" project, should continue up to the point of "feasibility," a formulation which would appear to include testing.

The British leader thus appeared to share the U.S. administration's broad interpretation of the anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty which, according to the Soviet view, limits research on new systems to the laboratory and specifically bans testing.

Mrs. Thatcher told a news conference she believed an agreement to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons such as cruise and Pershing to 100 each in the U.S. and the Soviet Union could be "decoupled" from Soviet insistence that the U.S. must first scrap its space weapons programme.

British sources quoted by Reuters said Mrs. Thatcher was likely to urge the Kremlin to

abandon this linkage when she visits Moscow in the spring.

For good measure Mrs. Thatcher also threw her unequivocal support behind Mr. Reagan in the row over his government's secret negotiations with Iran.

Asked to comment on charges that the United States had broken a pledge not to deal with countries alleged to support terrorism, Mrs. Thatcher told reporters in Washington: "I believe implicitly in the president's total integrity on the subject."

Senior opposition Labour Party member Denis Healey assailed Mrs. Thatcher's support for Mr. Reagan over U.S. dealings with Iran.

"There's no doubt she's misrepresented her own view and pretended to agree with the president," Mr. Healey said in a television discussion programme. Opposition Social Democratic Party leader David Owen said Mrs. Thatcher would have been in no position to lecture Mr. Reagan about the morality of selling arms to Iran.

He said Britain, which had made major arms sales to the Shah of Iran, continued to supply the Islamic fundamentalists with spare parts through intermediaries.

"The fact is that we have supplied spare parts for Chieftain tanks in Iran," Mr. Owen said.

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# Top U.S. military reportedly not informed of Iran deals

WASHINGTON (R) — The American joint chiefs of staff had no knowledge of President Reagan's clandestine arms shipment to Iran, the Washington Post newspaper reported Sunday.

It quoted informed officials as saying that Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the joint chiefs, was so astonished by news reports of the deals that he ordered top staff officers questioned to determine if any had known and not informed him.

The newspaper said the inquiry revealed that neither Adm. Crowe nor other members of the nation's top military council had been informed.

The newspaper reported Saturday that President Reagan had ordered Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey not to inform Congressional Intelligence Committees of the arms shipments, which Mr. Reagan admitted in a national television address last Thursday.

The arms shipments followed a series of talks between U.S. and Iranian officials known by only a few senior members of the National Security Council at the White House.

U.S. officials say Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger knew little of the talks and the State Department said that Secretary of State George Shultz, although informed of the general policy, was "sporadically informed of some details."

President Reagan said Saturday Congress and the White House were making progress towards a bipartisan policy on critical national security issues, but opposition Democrats said his secret dealings with Iran proved this claim was flawed.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting unidentified administration officials, reported meanwhile that secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran included key parts for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and spare parts for everything from F-4 fighters to tanks.

The newspaper quoted one official as saying: "We did allow the Israelis to make shipments. They did it with our knowledge. Either directly or indirectly, we've provided Tow (anti-tank missiles), Hawk missiles, radar systems, F-4 parts and a variety of other spare parts."

The White House refused to confirm or deny the story. "I'm not saying they are right or wrong," spokesman Dale Petroskey said.

Mr. Petroskey reiterated this characterisation saying "the arms were small and would fit into a cargo plane. They were defensive and would have no impact on the (Iran-Iraq) war."

As he continued to come under sharp attack here and abroad for the secret arms transfers, Mr. Reagan sought in his weekly radio broadcast to extol issues on which he and the 99th Congress cooperated — especially in providing military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

"I believe we are beginning to see recreation of a bipartisan consensus on national security issues that guided this nation through most of the post-war era ... nothing could be more

important than this," he said.

But Patrick Leahy, vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, took issue with this assessment in giving the Democratic Party's response.

"The president spoke of the need to revive bipartisan foreign policy (but) the failure of the administration to develop such a policy was painfully evident this week," the Vermont Democrat said.

He referred to the future since Mr. Reagan admitted on Thursday after a week of denials that for 18 months the White House had held secret contacts with so-called "moderate" elements in Iran.

Mr. Reagan said he authorised small shipments of arms and military spare parts in an effort to improve relations with that country, with which Washington broke relations after the 1979-81 hostage crisis during which student revolutionaries held 52 Americans captive for 444 days.

The New York Times Sunday criticised President Reagan's foreign policy and quoted three former CIA directors as questioning U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"A hallmark of Mr. Reagan's first term was his disciplined sense of priorities," the paper said in an editorial. "Now, to laymen and leaders alike, he appears to be failing."

In separate interviews with former CIA directors Stansfield Turner, Richard Helms and William Colby, the paper quoted Mr. Helms, also a former ambassador to Iran, as saying about the secret arms sales: "The danger in such a practice is that if one is prepared to pay for

hostages, there may be no end to the number of hostages taken."

Mr. Turner said that the U.S.-Iran contacts, disclosed by Mr. Reagan on Thursday, undermined Washington's ability to lead the rest of the world in an anti-terrorist crusade.

Mr. Colby said it was important to communicate with opponents, but this did not include providing arms. "The danger is a strengthening of Iran in the Gulf region," he said.

The Times also quoted Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, as saying the arms sales would have been acceptable if Washington had obtained the release of all the hostages for a single shipment.

"Unfortunately, we were drawn into a situation in which arms shipments were apparently traded for hostages almost on a one-by-one basis," Mr. Brzezinski said.

The paper's editorial said foreign policy mistakes by Mr. Reagan in the last three months included the arms sales to Iran, his "ill-prepared" summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, and the disinformation policy on Libya.

It also cited the arrest of Eugene Hasenfus in Nicaragua and the exchange of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff for a Soviet spy suspect arrested in New York.

The paper said changes in the administration might be needed and priorities had to be restored. "Unless he undertakes some such steps promptly, the president leaves open the chance for more costly, lasting and global mistakes."

## Iran sees big change in U.S. policy

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations said Rajai-Khorassani said the United States was adopting a "realistic" policy towards Iran by seeking improved relations with the Islamic government, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday.

Mr. Rajai-Khorassani also said President Ronald Reagan has negotiated with Iran for the release of American hostages in Lebanon because of Iran's "power and influence" among the Lebanese captors.

"The justification was that if the matter was to be solved through an influential mediator, Iran was the right choice, and, therefore, some of their demands including supply of defensive arms to Iran must be met," IRNA quoted the Iranian envoy as saying in an interview in Washington on Saturday.

On Mr. Reagan's remarks last week that the United States wanted better relations with Iran, Mr. Rajai-Khorassani said America "shows a drastic change in U.S. policy towards Iran."

"President Reagan's remarks on relations with Iran indicate that the U.S. administration has adopted a realistic policy towards Iran," he was quoted as saying.

"We must consider that as a positive development in U.S. foreign policy," he said, adding: "It is a 180 degree change in U.S. foreign policy."

He denied reports that Israel had acted as a mediator in trying

to bring together the United States and Iran. He said many other countries could play such a role, including Japan, Saudi Arabia or Pakistan. "These are the people who are respected by the Islamic Republic of Iran," Mr. Rajai-Khorassani was quoted as saying.

Challenging former U.S. National Security Advisor, Robert McFarlane's denials that he had taken a cake, pistols and a Bible when he visited Iran, Mr. Rajai-Khorassani said a photo, copy of the Bible was available as well as other information which would be made public if, McFarlane "insisted."

Mr. Rajai-Khorassani said those Arab states which have good relations with the United States would "most probably welcome the development" between Iran and the United States, according to IRNA, monitored in Nicosia.

But those Arab countries which do not have relations "would not be pleased," he said, adding, that the attitude of Egypt will be different from that of Libya, Syria, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Syria and Libya are allies of Iran. "The Arab front line countries such as Syria and Libya, should beware of U.S. schemes to sow discord among Iran, Libya and Syria," IRNA quoted him as saying.

Mr. Rajai-Khorassani said the United States should pay Iran's "due debts."

"I suppose it is acceptable at this level," he said. But he added

that the United States must not be "very optimistic," IRNA reported.

Iran has been demanding, as a condition to help secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon that the United States return millions of dollars worth of weapons and spare parts purchased under the rule of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Mr. Rajai-Khorassani said the United States had to meet some of these demands, because "the maximum they will receive is to mediate to solve American problems in Lebanon."

He said establishment of relations between the two countries will not be easy and the "people (of Iran) will not tolerate it."

"The U.S. problem in the Middle East is not only giving Iran what it owes but also to recognise the rights of the Lebanese people and stop supporting Israel," IRNA quoted him as saying.

"The United States must either choose Israel or the Muslims, both would be impossible," he said.

"I am not very optimistic that they will be able to achieve a great deal but I am not going to rush and will let them express their views so that we will see what they are after."

He said by granting Iran "concessions" on the one hand, and "insulting" Libya, on the other, the United States may be trying to "sow discord and, therefore, one must be cautious."

## Mousavi: No chance of ties with U.S.

LONDON (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi said in a radio interview on Sunday that Iran could not have any relations with the United States.

"The USA has always adopted a hostile approach against the Islamic revolution," he told Tehran radio. "They have not

stopped even for a moment confronting the Islamic revolution."

"Consequently, the Islamic Republic (of Iran) cannot have any relations with such a system. I have already stated that no relations can exist between the wolf and the lamb."

Mr. Mousavi, speaking after a

cabinet session, was asked by Tehran Radio about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech on Thursday in which he revealed secret U.S. initiatives to mend relations with Iran.

"Reagan was trying to resolve his domestic difficulties in connection with his allies," Mr. Mousavi said.

## Mitterrand rules out military support for Habre

LOME (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand has ruled out military support in Chad for President Hissene Habre if he launched a thrust on Libyan positions in the north of the country.

He said a new conference at the end of a two-day Franco-African summit that such a move would be counter-productive while Mr. Habre was on the way to achieving his main goal of national reconciliation.

Earlier, Mr. Habre hinted his forces were active in the desert region of northern Chad which has been occupied by an estimated 6,000 Libyan troops for three years.

He said his troops were supporting former rebels loyal to his former rival Goukouni Oueddei who swung to the government in the latest twist in the 20-year war in the central African state.

He denied Saturday that the annual meeting between France and its African allies was overshadowed by Chad. But most of the questions at his hour-long press conference concerned rifts in rebel ranks and French reluctance to support a push by Mr. Habre.

He made it clear France would provide Chad with more military supplies to support Mr. Habre's aim of national reconciliation, which had already achieved results that were "difficult to imagine only three years ago."

"But we do not recommend a frontal attack against the north — and France will not be dragged (into the fighting) if imprudent actions are committed," he added.

## 'Japan sent secret envoys to Iran at U.S. request'

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone joined in secret moves to try to secure the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon by sending two special envoys to Tehran, the mass-circulation daily Asahi Shinbun said Sunday.

The envoys, who travelled to Tehran in August last year and January this year at Washington's request, each carried a personal letter from Mr. Nakasone to Iran's Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Asahi said.

Mr. Nakasone by-passed normal diplomatic channels and chose Yoshihiro Nakayama, a former ambassador to France and managing director of the private Middle East Research Society, for the first secret mission, the newspaper said.

It said Mr. Nakayama delivered a Nakasone letter dated Aug. 2, 1985 to Mr. Rafsanjani later in the month, asking Tehran to use its influence to press for the release of foreign hostages, including Americans, held in Lebanon.

The second Japanese envoy, Masayuki Fujio, who was then policy board chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, met Mr. Rafsanjani in Tehran on Jan. 12 this year to make a similar request, the daily said.

Confirmation of the report was not immediately available.

Tokyo hinted at the secret moves earlier this month when it protested against disclosure by Mr. Rafsanjani of part of at least one letter from Mr. Nakasone as a breach of diplomatic practice.

The Asahi said Iran rejected the Japanese overtures by saying the problem of the hostages had primarily been caused by U.S. actions in the Middle East.

It said Tehran, while urging Washington to show its sincerity, also told the Japanese envoys it could not play any part in the release of the hostages.

Iran at the same time recalled its clandestine deals with the United States during negotiations for the release of 52 Americans held hostage at the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days in 1979-81, the daily said.

## Jenco opposes arms sales to free hostages

LONDON (AP) — An American priest formerly held captive in Lebanon said Sunday he opposes future U.S. arms sales to Iran to win the freedom of U.S. hostages — but insisted there are many other elements involved in gaining their release.

The Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest who was freed on July 26 after nearly 19 months as a hostage, said on his arrival in London that he expected talks with Anglican envoy Terry Waite and other ex-hostages to focus on "those other elements."

He said he was hopeful the talks will lead to more hostage releases soon.

Mr. Waite, who has been active for more than a year in trying to negotiate freedom for hostages, invited Fr. Jenco and two other former hostages for talks on Sunday and Monday stressing humanitarian and religious efforts to secure the release of the remaining captives.

American representatives of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian

and Roman Catholic Churches were also invited to participate.

Speaking to reporters at Heathrow Airport, Fr. Jenco said he didn't condone Mr. Reagan's arms deal with Iran to secure the release of U.S. hostages. Asked whether it was worth keeping the hostages where they are rather than exchanging them for more arms, he replied, "right."

But Fr. Jenco stressed that he didn't believe it was simply a matter of selling arms to win the release of the hostages.

"Well, I don't believe that. I think there are a lot of elements there involved. So we're going to work out those other elements," he said.

"We're trying to find some ways and avenues to get our brothers released from captivity," he said. Before Fr. Jenco flew to London, he was asked what he hoped to achieve in the talks.

"I would hope to accomplish Terry Anderson's and Tom Sutherland's release," he said. Asked if that was possible, he replied, "yes."

## Vanunu's lawyer in London to prepare defence

TEL AVIV (AP) — Mordechai Vanunu's lawyer flew to London Sunday to gather evidence for his defence of the technician suspected of selling Israel's nuclear secrets to a British newspaper.

At the same time, the Israeli cabinet was briefed on the Vanunu case at its weekly session. The briefing was held within the framework of a Ministerial Defence Committee, whose deliberations are secret by law.

Amnon Zichrony, a prominent human rights attorney, told the Associated Press he was going to England for one day "to meet a number of people connected with the case, including a number of political personalities." He refused to elaborate.

Mr. Zichrony said an indictment had not yet been prepared against his client. The daily Haaretz newspaper reported, however, that Vanunu will be charged at Jerusalem district court "within a few days."

Vanunu will probably be charged with espionage, a crime which carries a maximum life

sentence. Haaretz wrote that the trial would be held behind closed doors, and only Vanunu's family would be permitted to attend.

Vanunu, 32, was last seen in London on Sept. 30, five days before the Sunday Times published an expose about Israel's atomic weapons capability based on information and photographs he supplied.

In a related matter, a civil rights legislator condemned the publication on Israel television of portions of Vanunu's personal diary.

"This was a gross invasion of privacy," left-wing legislator Yossi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement told the AP.

Israel television Friday showed extracts from what it said was a personal diary written by Vanunu between 1982 and 1985, when he worked at the nuclear reactor near Dimona in Israel's southern Negev Desert.

Sarid said he "was shocked that the television could reveal the most intimate thoughts of this man."

Yardena Harel, spokeswoman for the Israel Broadcasting Authority, said in an interview that the television had obtained legal advice on the subject and received permission from Vanunu's family to show the diary extracts.

A mystery blonde woman, named "Cindy" lived Vanunu into being abducted by Israeli intelligence agents, the Sunday Times weekly newspaper reported.

Quoting unidentified "highly-placed sources in Israel," the paper also alleged that former Prime Minister Shimon Peres ordered the head of Israel's Mossad intelligence service in September to have Vanunu captured and returned to Israel.

It reported that Peres did not detail the methods to be used by Mossad but laid down one condition, that Mossad "don't do anything to embarrass (British prime minister) Mrs. (Margaret) Thatcher's government."

The paper, checking Vanunu's story with nuclear scientists, reported Israel had built 100

atomic bombs in Dimona and was the world's sixth-largest nuclear power.

The paper said it had uncovered evidence to suggest that a female Mossad agent who used the name "Cindy" lured Vanunu into being kidnapped and returned to Israel, where he is awaiting trial. It described her as "blonde, plump, heavily made-up, in her mid-20s and 5-foot-8-inch."

The Sunday Times said Vanunu met the woman in London on Sept. 24, the day after it informed Israeli embassy in London that it planned to publish his revelations.

"Vanunu himself was convinced he had picked Cindy up, not the other way round," the paper said, and he ignored warnings that she might not be what she claimed — an American cosmetic trainee on a European tour.

"It said they visited art galleries and cinemas and dined out together and had arranged to meet again on the night he went missing. She has not been traced, despite inquiries by police, the paper said.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel 773111/19	18:30 ..... Music 19:00 ..... Newsweek 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:45 ..... Evening Show Contd. 22:00 ..... News Summary 22:45 ..... Evening Show Contd. 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:45 ..... Evening Show Contd. 24:00 ..... Close down
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30 ..... Koran 15:30 ..... Programme review 15:30 ..... Cartoons 16:20 ..... Tom Sawyer 16:30 ..... Programme on Traffic 16:30 ..... Scientific programme (Arabic) 17:15 ..... Return of the Antelope 17:40 ..... Not Another Science Show 18:10 ..... Local programme 18:40 ..... Arabic series 19:30 ..... Programme on Jordan 19:40 ..... Programme review and varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Oman Newsletter 20:40 ..... Local series 21:30 ..... An interview with Egyptian writer Youssef Kite 22:30 ..... Tomorrow's programmes 22:30 ..... Arabic Play 23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic 23:10 ..... Play contd.	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00 ..... L'ami Magasin 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 ..... Sport magazine (French) 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 19:45 ..... Living Tomorrow 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... No Place Like Home (Comedy) 21:10 ..... The Consultant (mini series) 22:00 ..... News in English 22:20 ..... Strangers and Brothers	
RADIO JORDAN 853 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW Tel 774111-19	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Scoop 06:45 06:50 Newsweek 06:50 Scoop 06:50 World News 07:00 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:30 Nature Notebook 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 The Canadian News 09:00 World News 09:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 The Betrotted 09:40 Book Choice 09:45 Sportsweek 10:00 World News 10:00 Collections 10:15 Scoop 10:15 Anything Go 11:00 World News 11:00 Betrotted Press Review 11:15 Good Books 11:30 Financial News 11:45 People's Choice 12:00 News Summary, The Canadian Novel 12:15 Sportsweek 12:20 Afro Beat Box 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 Training for Tomorrow 13:30 African Time 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Just a Minute 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Arthur Ford and the Hollywood Musical 15:45 Sportsweek 16:00 News Summary, Outlook 16:10 The Voyages of Captain Cook 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 The Canadian Novel 17:45 What's New 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Success Story 18:30 European Column Soap 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 95.65, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz.	06:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News and 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:30 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:30 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:30 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:30 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:30 Newsline 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 VOA World Report

TODAY'S EVENTS	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qatr (the Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
EXHIBITIONS	* An exhibition of paintings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (until Nov. 20). * An exhibition of Algerian products at the Professional Associations Complex (until Nov. 18). * Exhibition of Czech paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 18). * Indian book exhibition at Yarmouk University Library (until Nov. 20). * German book exhibition at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 26). * An exhibition of Yugoslavian products and industries at the Jerusalem Festival Hotel. * Soviet art exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre (until Nov. 23). * Photo exhibition at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 20).
FEATURE FILM	* "The Big Chill" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267 American Centre ..... 644371 American Centre Library ..... 641520 British Council ..... 6361478 French Cultural Centre ..... 637009 Goethe Institute ..... 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 639777 Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195 Haya Youth City ..... 6671816 Y.W.C.A. ..... 641793 Y.W.M.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111 University of Jordan Library ..... 843555
MUSEUMS	Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also money from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MONEY EXCHANGE
This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Sunday rates Local sell-off rates in J.S. Belgian franc ..... 82.5/ 83.2 Dutch guilder ..... 131.3/ 133.1 French franc ..... 52.3/ 52.8 Italian lire ..... 24.7/ 25 Japanese yen (for 100) 211.5/ 214 Swedish crown ..... 49.6/ 50 Swiss franc ..... 206.3/ 208.3 U.S. sterling pound ..... 489.2/ 494.8 U.S. dollar ..... 343.3/ 346 W. German mark ..... 170.8/ 172.8
ARRIVALS ALIA FLIGHTS	09:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:20 ..... Cairo (RJ) 09:25 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:30 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ) 09:30 ..... Damascus (RJ) 10:00 ..... Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ) 17:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 17:20 ..... Cairo (RJ) 18:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 18:45 ..... Bangkok (RJ) 01:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS	07:35 ..... Cairo (MS) 09:20 ..... Sam's (LH) 13:45 ..... Kuwait (KU) 18:25 ..... Beirut (ME) 20:30 ..... Baghdad (IA)
DEPARTURES ALIA FLIGHTS	06:45 ..... Agaba (RJ) 11:30 ..... Paris (RJ) 11:45 ..... Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 12:15 ..... Frankfurt (RJ) 13:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 13:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 20:00 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 21:45 ..... Kuwait, Doha (RJ) 21:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 21:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 21:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS	06:40 ..... Damascus, Athens (OA) 07:30 ..... Istanbul (IK) 08:30 ..... Cairo (MS) 10:10 ..... Frankfurt (LH) 15:00 ..... Kuwait (KU) 21:30 ..... Baghdad (IA)
WEATHER	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be cloudy, with chances for scattered thunderstorms, especially in the eastern and northern parts. Southeasterly winds will become northeasterly moderate. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered thunderstorms. Southern frigid winds will become northerly moderate and calm sea.
AMMAN	Amman ..... 5/16 Agaba ..... 11/24 Dahira ..... 4/15 Jordan Valley ..... 11/24
Yesterdays' high temperatures:	Amman 16, Agaba 22.8. Humidity readings: Amman 31 per cent, Agaba 23 per cent.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman government ..... 891228 Civil defence ..... 198, 199 Civil Defence Unit ..... 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Overhaulmen ..... 770753 Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306 Ambulance ..... 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198 First aid ..... 630341 Blood bank ..... 778903 Civil Defence rescue ..... 778903 Fire headquarters ..... 62200-90 Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters ..... 639141 Traffic police ..... 863501 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints ..... 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330/60	AMMAN: Dr. Amin Abdul Jabbar ..... 614222 Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Najjar ..... 775050 Nairook pharmacy ..... 623672 Sakab pharmacy ..... 636730 Sakab pharmacy ..... 660806 Khalid pharmacy ..... 778635 Firas pharmacy ..... 661912 Hinnawi pharmacy ..... 845376
TAXIS:	Khalid taxi ..... 623715 Jerusalem taxi ..... 639655 Hebron taxi ..... 776100 Bassam taxi ..... 692433 Ma'ab taxi ..... 896624 Al Saleh taxi ..... 773093 Sagha taxi ..... 645315 Kundi taxi ..... 847572
IRBID:	Dr. Ahmad Beshawi ..... 270925 Jordan pharmacy ..... 770925 Al Hassan pharmacy ..... (-)
ZARQA:	Dr. Salah Safarini ..... 987565 Fadi pharmacy ..... (-)
GENERAL	Jordan Television ..... 773111/19 Radio Jordan ..... 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism ..... 643311 Hotel complaints ..... 664412 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Repair service ..... 11
MARKET PRICES	Upper tower price in J.S. per kg. Apple (double red and sturcken) ..... 250/200 Apple (green) ..... 230/180 Apple (golden) ..... 420/330 Banana ..... 300/260 Banana (Mekansar) ..... 250/220 Banana ..... 280/200 Broccoli ..... 140/120 Broad beans ..... 550/450 Cabbage ..... 130/80 Carrot (yellow) ..... 170/140 Cauliflower ..... 180/140 Chestnut ..... 170/600 Cucumbers ..... 280/200 Dates ..... 350/300 Eggplant (small) ..... 180/100 Eggplant (large) ..... 110/70 Garlic ..... 650/550
Grapes (black) ..... 520/460 Grapes (white) ..... 480/420 Grapefruit ..... 50/60 Jawab ..... 520/260 Lemon ..... 100/70 Mango ..... 130/80 Onion (dry) ..... 150/120 Onion (green) ..... 350/300 Olives (green) ..... 280/300 Orange (Alba Serra) ..... 250/180 Orange (Shamsan) ..... 170/120 Pepper (sweet) ..... 200/140 Pepper (hot) ..... 180/100 Pomegranates ..... 500/450 Pumpkins ..... 280/200 Sage ..... 380/320 Spinach ..... 180/140 Tomatoes ..... 220/160 Turnip ..... 140/120	



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Princess Taghrid opens model school

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Taghrid on Sunday opened the premises of the Arab Model School (AMS) in Tla'a Al Ali area. Princess Taghrid toured the various sections of the JD 1 million school and viewed its educational systems. The Princess also watched artistic and sports activities performed by AMS students. Teaching at the AMS began last year and school now has 424 female and male students.

## Pavilion at Baghdad fair wins medals

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Jordanian pavilion at the Baghdad International Fair has won two gold medals, according to the pavilion's director Ayed Hamamneh. He said that one of the medals was awarded for the excellent presentation of items and traditional costumes and the second for Jordan's continued participation in the fair since its establishment. The two medals were presented to Mr. Hamamneh at a ceremony in Baghdad by Mr. Salah Mirza, director of the Baghdad International Fair.

## TCC disconnects 5,000 phone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has disconnected 5,000 telephone lines in Amman and its suburbs because subscribers failed to settle overdue bills, according to a TCC spokesman quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. He said that the total value of the unsettled bills was JD 850,000. Over the past two months, the TCC had repeatedly requested subscribers to settle their outstanding bills, but only a few responded, according to the spokesman. He said that the disconnection was to have been carried out on Nov. 1 but an additional 15 days was given to allow more subscribers to come forward and settle their outstanding bills.

## New drivers' licensing department opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A new branch of the drivers licensing department Sunday started operation at the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan. The new branch will exchange foreign driving licenses for Jordanian licenses and will process applications by people wishing to have licenses for the first time. The branch will be open from 7:30 in the morning until 12 noon on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

## Committee urges more support for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A national Jordanian committee in charge of enlisting support for Iraq on Sunday issued a statement urging all citizens to increase their contributions to the Iraqi people. The committee also announced that a public rally meeting, scheduled for Monday to promote support for Iraq in its current war with Iran, has been postponed until further notice.

## JNGC director leaves for Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) Director General Brigadier Ra'fat Al Majali on Sunday left for Tunisia to attend an international conference on remote sensing for the development of natural resources, scheduled to be held between Nov. 18-25. The conference is being organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## Red Cross official concludes visit

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the International League of Red Cross Societies (ILCRS) Enrique de la Mata left Amman on Sunday after attending the opening of a 10-day Arab conference on international humanitarian law which began here Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Mr. de la Mata praised Prince Hassan's suggestion to establish a new international humanitarian order which would serve as the basis for the humanitarian movement throughout the world.

## U.N. elects Jordanian to law committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations General Assembly has elected Mr. 'Awni Khasawneh from the Foreign Ministry as a member of the United Nations International Law Committee. Mr. Khasawneh, who is director of the ministry's legal affairs department, is the first Jordanian to be elected to this post in the committee, which was established in 1948 and which dedicates its time and effort to promoting international laws. The committee groups 34 members of whom seven are elected from Asian nations.

## Yugoslavia keen to cooperate in tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — The head of the visiting Yugoslav trade and tourist delegation on Sunday expressed his country's willingness to promote cooperation between Jordan and Yugoslavia in tourist affairs.

Speaking at a meeting with Minister of Culture and Tourism Mohammed Al Khatib, Mr. Jans Bohric said that Yugoslavia was ready to exchange expertise on tourism with Jordan and to train Jordanian personnel in tourism-related matters.

Mr. Khatib commended the strong relations between Yugoslavia and Jordan and expressed hope that they will

continue to progress and promote economic and tourist cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation is here to attend a 10-day Yugoslav exhibition which opened in Amman on Saturday at the Jerusalem Franchise Hotel. On display are industrial and agricultural products, consumer goods and tourist brochures. The exhibition will be accompanied by a cultural programme of folk dancing and other events.

According to Mr. Bohric, the Jordanian Tourism Authority will organise a week-long Jordanian tourist and cultural event in

## Queen attends celebration marking anniversary of the Prophet's birth

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Sunday attended a religious celebration held at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman to mark the anniversary of the Prophet Mohammed's birth.

Director of the Amman Awqaf Department, Mr. Sadiq Mousa, made a speech at the outset of the celebration voicing appreciation to the Queen for patronising the event. He expressed hope that victory for the Arab and Islamic nations would be achieved through the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Queen watched a religious programme which included performances of national and religious songs and poetry in addition to a play staged by children of the Haya Arts Centre.

Queen Noor later distributed copies of the Holy Koran to the children who participated in the function. She also received a copy



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday attends a celebration at the Haya Arts Centre to mark the anniversary of the Prophet Mohammed's birth (Petra photo)

of the Holy Koran as a gift from Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat who chairs a committee which organised the celebration.

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and the chairman and board members of the Haya Arts Centre, as well as the wife of the prime minister and other dignitaries, attended the celebration.

## RSS to hold symposium on means to withstand earthquakes

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on designing installations and buildings which can alleviate the effects of earthquake will be open in Amman on Nov. 22, according to Dr. Seifuddin Maaz, the director of the building technology section at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Dr. Maaz said that the RSS was organising the symposium in cooperation with the Turkish Scientific Research Council in order to focus attention on the techniques which should be adopted and implemented for minimising the dangers of earthquakes and to review new methods of designing buildings that could resist tremors and mild quakes.

The symposium is being organised in the course of scientific cooperation between the two scientific institutions in a bid to benefit from Turkish experience in resisting the effects of earthquakes and tremors through employing special designs and materials in buildings, Dr. Maaz said.

He said that four notable Turkish scientists would take part in the symposium during which 13 lectures would be delivered and general subjects related to earthquakes and means of resisting them and minimising their effects would be discussed.

Representatives of various ministries in Jordan, the Jordanian Engineers Association, local engineering and consultancy offices, the Jordanian universities and engineers from the private sector are expected to attend the symposium, Dr. Maaz said.

He went on to say that the participants would also discuss the possibility of preparing a handbook on construction work that could help reduce the devastating effects of earthquakes.

## Dakhqan discusses plans to extend Hijaz railway

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prospects for extending the Hijaz railway from the eastern outskirts of Amman to the central districts of the capital were discussed on Sunday by Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan and the railway's director, Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi.

The extension is under consideration by Amman Municipality as part of its efforts to ease traffic congestion.

Also discussed at the meeting

were the prospects of exploiting the railway for load transport to ease traffic on roads in other parts of the Kingdom.

This entails maintenance on parts of the railway line, which runs from Hassa to Amman, to enable the line to carry cereals from Aqaba to the silos in Jweideh, according to Dr. Al Jazi. He said that the maintenance project is expected to cost JD 400,000.

## Amman to host series of joint committee meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The coming few weeks will witness a series of meetings in Amman of the Jordanian-Saudi Arabian co-chairmanship of the under secretaries of the Ministries of Industry and Finance in Jordan and Saudi Arabia respectively.

He said that the Jordanian-North Yemeni committee will open its meetings in Amman towards the end of the coming month under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and his North Yemeni counterpart.

Jordanian-Saudi Arabian committee meetings will be held at the end of November under the co-chairmanship of the under secretaries of the Ministries of Industry and Finance in Jordan and Saudi Arabia respectively.

He said that the Jordanian-North Yemeni committee will open its meetings in Amman towards the end of the coming month under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and his North Yemeni counterpart.

## Jordan, Syria review trade in agricultural produce

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting delegation from the Syrian establishment for the importation of vegetables and fruit on Sunday met with Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud to discuss the exchange of agricultural products between Syria and Jordan.

The delegation, led by Mr. Samir Abdul Dayem the establishment's director general, also reviewed marketing problems between the two countries and means of overcoming them, in addition to cooperation between the Syrian establishment and the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO).

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and AMPCO Director General Ghazi Abu Hassan.

## Conference on nonviolent political struggle continues with case studies of civil resistance

By Lami K. Andoni and Fred Donovan

Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — A conference on nonviolent political struggle, sponsored by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) held its second day of presentations and discussions on Sunday. The purpose of the conference is to stimulate ideas and possible remedies for the conflicts and injustices confronting the Middle East.

Scholars, who have closely studied nonviolent struggle, activists, who have seen it work in practice, and political leaders, who deal with conflicts and injustice everyday, have all gathered to share their knowledge and gain insights.

The morning session turned the discussion from the theory of nonviolent struggle to actual case studies. The session began with an eloquent presentation of the recent Philippines success in nonviolent struggle by a participant in the struggle, Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, a professor at the University of Philippines.

Dr. Lagmay related the events of the "February Revolution" that ended the reign of President Ferdinand Marcos in a matter of days. "The world was stunned; we were stunned," he said.

The events unfolded over a weekend in February this year after the presidential elections, in which charges of fraud by Marcos were rampant. Defence Minister Eurlle and Chief of Staff Ramos, fearing that Marcos was planning to kill them for plotting a coup, took refuge in a military camp in Manila.

As they waited preparing to battle and die, Eurlle's wife appealed over the radio for help from anybody, Dr. Lagmay relates. That first day only 500 people showed up. "By the end of the day on Monday, two million people lined the streets in front of the camp," says Dr. Lagmay with restrained emotion.

He tells of how Marcos ordered the soldiers to open fire on the crowds. "But the soldiers saw this (the crowd) and thought why should I shoot them; they are my friends, relatives, and brothers."

"What took place was completely unplanned; it was a spontaneous response; everyone was improvising," states Dr. Lagmay. This spontaneity, he claims, makes it difficult to predict when nonviolence will work, and difficult to abstract a theory of nonviolent revolution.

He cautioned the audience against reaching the conclusion

that all this was done in a matter of days. "This was building for 20 years... We were able to wait 20 years because we are a patient people. Marcos knew the psychology of the people, but he didn't foresee the strength of the people," he said.

## Latin America

Next, the conference turned to the cases of Latin America. Crenza Rosa Maciel, general coordinator of the Justice and Peace Service in Latin America, related her experiences with her husband, Dr. Brady Tyson, translating from her Brazilian Portuguese.

In Argentina, the process of democratisation began in the aftermath of the Malvinas War (Falkland Islands War) among the mothers of the victims of the military's repression. "The military abused its power," she charges. "When the military had no morale left, the people could overthrow them."

In Brazil, her home country, Ms. Maciel is working on land reform. According to her, 20 million peasants are united in a struggle to bring about a more just distribution of land.

She singled out the United States for criticism, saying that American economic exploitation and military interventions were responsible for many of the problems in Latin America. Comparing the United States to an elephant, she said, "We feel that we are ants before the elephant, that our natural position is bowing down before the elephant... We are realising that powerful people are always a small minority.... We finally understand that the oppressors depend upon us more than we depend upon them."

Following the presentation, Ms. Maciel told the Jordan Times that her organisation, the Justice and Peace Service in Latin America, is working all over Latin America to bring economic and political justice to the region. Members of her organisation are working in Nicaragua to gain autonomy for the Mosquito Indians, and in Chile to organise resistance against the Pinochet dictatorship.

"We are working with the poor (in Chile) to organise them and prepare them psychologically to confront the police, to resist in a nonviolent way," she said. A number of her organisation's workers have been arrested and tortured, she said.

Following her presentation, her husband, Dr. Brady Tyson, discussed the work being done by

nonviolent groups in the United States. Dr. Tyson described the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in trying to "transform American society."

## Movements in the U.S.

Dr. Tyson drew a distinction between the peace movement, composed primarily of middle to upper class whites, and the black nonviolent movement, made up mostly of lower income blacks. "The black movement, unlike the white peace movement, doesn't have many allies in the establishment," he said. "There is an uneasy alliance between the whites, which are infatuated with slogans, and the blacks, who look for practical results."

He sighted examples of successes achieved by the black movement, primarily the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is effecting legislation and getting Senators sympathetic to their cause elected in the recent American elections.

Referring to the Palestinian situation, Dr. Tyson said that the "black leadership has tried to open up the American people to overcome stereotypes (of Arabs)."

Dr. Johann Galtung followed with some examples of nonviolent resistance against the Nazis, and the more recent example of Solidarity in Poland. Citing Solidarity's ultimate failure to effect significant change, Dr. Galtung concluded: "If they (Solidarity) had known more about nonviolent political struggle, the outcome would have been much different."

## Human losses from violence

In his presentation on "Exploring Myths on Nonviolence," Dr. Chaiwat Satba-Anand from Thammasat University in Bangkok argued in an earlier session that nonviolence as a peaceful approach to solve conflicts presents itself as a promising alternative to violence. "Like all advocates of nonviolent methods of political struggle, Dr. Anand's strongest argument is based on the great human losses throughout history as a consequence of wars and violence."

Dr. Anand cited figures on the number of people estimated to have been killed during wars throughout different historical period based on a research by Norman Cousins of the "Saturday Review." According to the study, (Continued on page 5)

## Authority forms committees in the provinces to develop historical sites, promote tourism

By Mohammed Al Abadi

AMMAN — Tourism Authority Director General Nasri Atallah said on Sunday that committees to encourage tourism have been formed in Jordan's governorates in an effort to develop the Kingdom's touristic sites and to promote domestic tourism.

Mr. Atallah said that the government has also offered financial and moral support to some touristic projects under construction, such as the Ma'in spa complex. Some facilities at the spa project will be operational by March 1987, he said.

Mr. Atallah explained that the government has given its permission for a local company to

utilise the therapeutic properties of the water and mud of the Dead Sea for medical purposes. The local company, he said, has been allowed to rent a total of 42 dunnams on the shores of the Dead Sea to set up a mineral water medical treatment complex. The complex, located in the Zara area, is expected to be completed by summer 1987, he continued.

The Ministry of Tourism has also conducted a feasibility study on setting up a touristic village in a hilly region of Jordan as part of the government's efforts to develop the touristic potentials of the country's highlands and mountainous areas, Mr. Atallah said. He gave no further details on the study.

Explaining about the government's efforts to upgrade domestic transport facilities to encourage local tourism, Mr. Atallah said that attention is being directed to improving the local land, air and sea transport facilities to encourage domestic and international tourism in the Kingdom.

Licences have been given to a large number of touristic rent-a-car companies to offer cheap and efficient transport means for tourists, he noted.

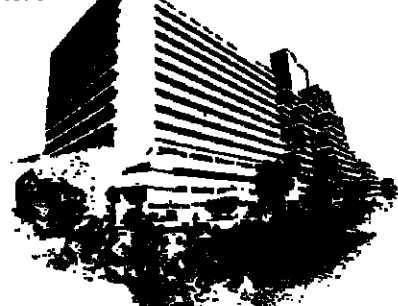
Mr. Atallah went on to say that amendments to the law on the encouragement of investments, to be debated soon at the Parliament, will also offer new investment facilities and tax as well as custom exemptions.



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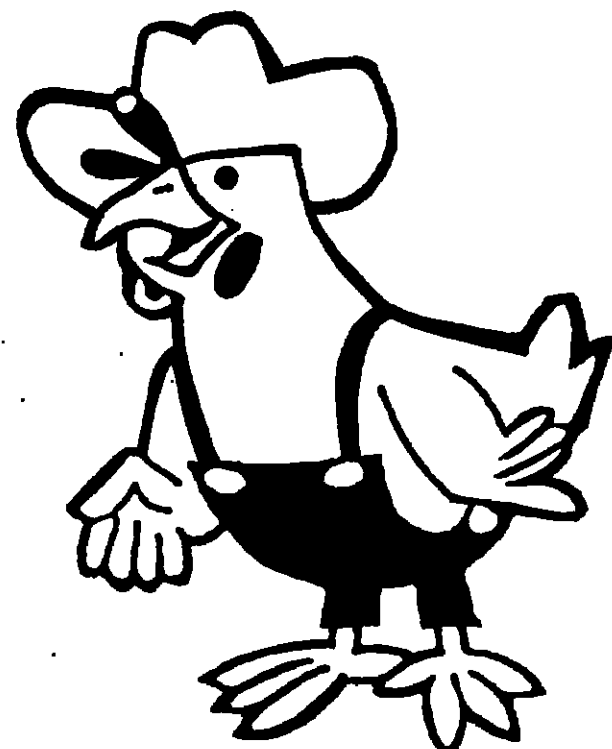
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## Misplaced hopes

IN an interview broadcast on BBC Television on Friday, His Majesty King Hussein described the reported U.S. weapons deal with Iran as "very regrettable, very shocking, and very sad." His words capture well the Arab disillusionment and resentment over this whole affair.

In the interview, which was recorded before President Ronald Reagan acknowledged his duplicity in the Iranian affair, the King cautioned against assistance to Iran and the danger of an Iranian victory and conquest of the Gulf area.

As if adding insult to injury, the U.S. president in his speech to the American nation gave assurances that the weapons supplied to Iran were in small amounts, so insignificant that they would not fill up a cargo plane. Then, the facts to the contrary again filtered out, confirming the fact that the weapons deal involved billions of dollars, in an attempt to free American hostages and curry favour with an Iran headed for a post-Khomeini era.

More ominous still is the possibility that not just America, but Europe, Japan and probably even China as well, had been providing arms to Iran. Reliable reports have it that countries like West Germany, Turkey, Italy, Britain, and Japan, have been conducting secret negotiations with Iran, in the hope of securing a foothold in that country. In fact Mr. Reagan alluded to this in his speech on Thursday. "Since 1983, various countries have made overtures to stimulate direct contact between the U.S. and Iran," he said. "European, Near East and Far East countries have attempted to serve as intermediaries..."

The thinking behind these clandestine negotiations, it would seem, had been to establish links with the forces which will eventually gain power when Khomeini dies. According to the calculations of these countries, Iran is much more strategically important and crucial than Iraq for the control of the Gulf. These calculations, we believe, are very short-sighted, if not altogether wrong. Should Iran defeat Iraq, there would be little to stop Iran from securing the entire Gulf. Then, Iran would pose a threat, not only to the Arab World, but to the Western world as well.

Not only are these recent overtures to Iran strategically unsound; they are also morally reprehensible. Secret and shady deals have become commonplace in diplomacy recently, but does that make them right. Third World countries, and Arabs in particular, should have learned by now not to take the West at its word. We as Arabs have been stabbed in the back before by the West. From years of bitter experience, we have learned to be constantly on guard, not even trusting some of our allies.

This latest American deception and duplicity is only the most recent example of such behaviour. We can certainly understand the rationale of the U.S. and other Western countries in trying to curry favour in Iran; the name of the game, after all, is power politics. But, naïvely perhaps, we had hoped that principles and promises still had some role to play in relations among states. Apparently, our hopes had been dangerously misplaced.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: More of U.S. double-dealings

IRAQ yesterday condemned American arms shipments to Iran which have been going on for a long time. President Reagan has tried to convince the American public opinion that the shipments were necessary for improving relations between Tehran and Washington and has tried to convince the world public opinion that the shipments were not a barter in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. But this justification has not convinced any one around the world in general and the Arab people in particular. The U.S. arms shipments to Iran have eroded Washington's credibility world-wide; and if anything, have convinced the world public opinion that the United States does not respect its friendly relations with other nations. At the same time, the American arms shipments to Iran have convinced the Arabs that Washington is also concerned with prolonging the Gulf conflict and further endangering peace and security in the Arab region. The American administration is exploiting the situation for the sake of spreading its hegemony and domination in the Middle East, and through the arms shipments to Iran, it has intended to pose a new threat to the Arab countries of the Gulf and to encourage Iran's rulers to pursue a hostile attitude towards the Arabs and to ignore all mediation efforts by international organisations and Islamic nations. Perhaps the Arabs can now fully benefit from this lesson and understand Washington's double-dealings that have cheated them for so long.

### Al Dustour: West campaigns against Syria

THE United States and the other Western countries have decided to take political and military punitive actions against Syria under the pretext that Damascus was carrying out terrorist activity. This unholy alliance and this escalated aggressive attitude are bound to step up tension in the Middle East and offer a very good service for Israel and help implement its aggressive plans in the Arab region. Of course, the Israelis were the first to welcome Western sanctions against Syria because such sanctions vindicate Israel from its terrorist actions and at the same time, escalate tension, paving the way for a possible armed aggression on Syrian territory. It is indeed strange for the United States to take such hostile attitude towards Syria and prepare for an armed aggression against that country at a time when it reveals that its arms and lethal weapons have started to reach Iran which it has been accusing of terrorist actions. Washington's declared intentions towards Syria represent an obvious hostile stand against all Arabs, and Washington's accusations of Syria that it abets terrorism is no more but a smoke-screen to hide United States real intentions against the Arab Nation.

### Sawt Al Shaab: New Watergate

THE latest American disclosure of U.S.-Iranian relations and the American arms shipments to Tehran underline the importance of the battle which Iraq is now waging against the Tehran regime. The Iranians who have been colluding with the Israelis and the Americans have no other objective but to dominate Arab territory; and for this reason, the Arabs have no other alternative but to support Iraq in its endeavours to defend the motherland. The U.S.-Iranian relations could not be described as a honeymoon because they are bound to last for a very long time; and the Iranians who used to regard Washington as the "great satan" are no more of this opinion, because the two sides are now on very good terms. The Iranian regime had hoped to deceive the world through its anti-American slogans over the past years and had tried to mislead others into believing that the Iranians were enemies of the Americans. But the new developments revealed otherwise, and exposed the world the big sham. For the Americans, the secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran represented a case similar to the "Watergate Scandal"; and for the Arabs, the new developments represent a disillusionment, and a discovery of the truth about the Iranians, the Israelis and the Americans.

## Privatisation: A breakaway from bureaucratic impasse

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

ONE does not have to be an astute economist to understand and appreciate the virtues of privatisation of some of the main sectors of the Jordanian economy. Any discriminating customer or even a layman can through empirical observation distinguish the virtues from the ills of any given particular type or system of applied economic policy. After all, people are on the receiving end in the final analysis and are the ultimate arbiters of any system or policy.

In the wake of the decision of the Government of Zaid Rifai to commence the process of privatisation in some sectors of the Jordanian economy, one sees a fundamental and positive break with the past and the archaic and sterile traditionalism associated with it. Never in the past did any government dare to break away from the established norms and general policies in the domain of economic planning and execution. And never in the past did any government in Jordan penetrate the threshold of the entrenched public domain sectors of the economy with such vigour and determination. It is like a breath of fresh economic air sweeping through the country with such excitement unparalleled in the past. And what could make this challenge of the past for the future a resounding success is the socio-economic conditions prevailing in our country. Being constituted basically of a middle class society, Jordan can be a fertile environment for the introduction and application of the process of privatisation of some key components of the Jordanian economy. The existence of poverty and unemployment pose still formidable constraints on the liberal introduction and application of the process of privatisation of the economy in Jordan on a large scale. Some mechanism must be resorted to in conjunction with the process of privatisation in order to reckon and deal with the issues of poverty and unemployment or any other ill that still persists in our economy. Hopefully, however, the locomotive of privatisation would and could in due course rectify these persisting ills and sweep them away. It is the aspiration of all that privatisation could be the very spark which could rekindle and re-activate the economy to such an extent as to eliminate most of the ills in our socio-economic system.

And it must be borne in mind that the new orientation in economic thinking and policy in Jordan, is not really a reckless gambling with the future of the country. The phenomenon of privatisation had been tested over and over again in various environments and under varying conditions all over the world. Privatisation is not a mere abstract concept devoid of concrete and proven tangible value. In many corners of the world, it had demonstrated its virtues and value as a viable instrument for general economic development and a tool to alleviate poverty and unemployment. True in some countries it did not work so well and that is why one should venture to counsel caution in its general application lest that the socio-economic environment in question is not ripe for its introduction. When and where not, and where and when, to apply privatisation remains to be the fundamental overriding issue over which many seasoned economists would differ.

There are certain sectors of most economies in the world which have stood the test of trial and error over an extended span of time.

Among such sectors is the telephone system which traditionally remains a state monopoly and an integral component of public domain. One could dare say that the telephone system was kept all these years under strict governmental control and ownership for political rather than economic reasons. This attitude towards the telephone system was part and parcel of the general governmental philosophy in most countries of the world which preaches "bigness" in government as safer and sounder. On the other hand, there is an opposing governmental philosophy which exists in most democratic countries and which calls the "best government" is the "least government." Perhaps a philosophy in between is most suited for us in Jordan.

Putting aside these political considerations, we need only to compare empirically the performance and functioning of telephone systems in various countries and under different conditions to arrive at a sensible and down to earth conclusion. If, for example, you and I have visited the U.S. or Canada where the telephone system is part of the free enterprise system, we would readily observe that the telephone system in those countries is efficient, economical, and the service associated with subscription and installation is almost instantaneous. What better verdict can one have in this regard. On the other hand, if one visits even other Western countries where the telephone system is kept as part of the bureaucracy, one notices the opposite result; namely, their telephone systems are anything but efficient or economic and the process of subscription and installation are cumbersome. Obviously the situation is doubly worse in countries where the general orientation of the economy is tilted towards complete state ownership and state monopoly. In such countries the common phenomenon in this regard is queues and more queues at every stage associated with the process of acquiring telephones. The cumbersome nature of their systems are indeed overpowering and can be not only felt but rather touched as well.

Airlines have constituted another domain where privatisation with caution has gained high marks. The need for caution is multifold and includes the observation that airline businesses have been anything but lucrative in the past few years. Many airlines had in fact gone under or forced to merge with other airlines. And since airlines constitute vital links with other countries for most states, especially land-locked states, one notices that even the most devout capitalist countries in the world had been forced to subsidise the continued existence of their respective airlines. Even under such dire economic conditions unfavourable to airlines, one would still advocate the privatisation of airlines because privatisation could assure a higher quality of management and managerial staff, whereas state ownership can provide at best bureaucratic management which, especially in developing countries suffers from favouritism, inefficiency and lack of motivation and drive. Besides, airline operation is essentially a business operation and only business-minded management can operate it profitably and efficiently.

Still, the pivotal issue is: Where and when to stop the process of privatisation? In other words, how far can we go with this process without endangering the country and its future? One critical area where privatisation cannot encroach with impunity and impunity is perhaps the Port Authority of Aqaba. I say so not as an economist but rather as an observer of the Jordanian scene and who relies on empirical evidence before making judgments. In this context, one remarks that even in the most devout capitalist countries, the ports of privatisation were kept off and away from port authorities as well as airports, dams, irrigation and water systems and the like. One could deduce from the foregoing that the hands off policy vis-a-vis port authorities as well as airports and the like is based on hard evidence that such institutions are better left in the hands of government. This is a judgment which survived the test of time and experience. Yet, one could still make a case for privatisation of the Port Authority of Aqaba on the grounds that the private sector in developing countries can run such institutions better and more efficiently than the government could with its bureaucracy. And to overcome the need for governmental continued overall control of such vital sectors of the country, one may or rather insist that whereas the management of the Port Authority be left in the hands of the private sector, the overall control and direction of the Port should be effectively shared with the government. To accomplish these seemingly contradictory objectives, one could devise a scheme where 49 per cent of the Port Authority could be sold to the private sector and the controlling 51 per cent of the Authority would stay as government owned for all times.

Where would the money come from to subsidise all these privatisation schemes is and should be uppermost on the minds of Jordanian citizens. Perhaps the answer is simple: The selling of the stocks or shares of the institutions in question would be gradual and in accordance with the ability of the public and financial institutions to buy and subscribe to the shares offered for sale. The privatisation process could take many years to reach its desired goals. If the economic and financial situation in our country is such that would not facilitate the part selling of public institutions, one would and should leave ownership in the hands of the government as long as necessary and in due course sharing ownership with the public would become gradual, which indeed is better in more than one context. Also, strict control over private purchase of the stocks of the Authority must be observed lest foreign nationals end up in control of this critical sector of our economy.

With regard to other sectors of our economy, one needs to examine its situation on its own merits. Nothing is more dangerous than generalisation in the process of privatisation. Nevertheless, this new scheme deserves a chance to prove itself one way or another. And for it to succeed fully and in a balanced manner, we would need stronger legislations to protect the interests and welfare of the labour force to become, at least, at par with the protection accorded them under civil service legislations.

## Like past U.S. presidents, Reagan now sees Iran as key to American interests

By Charles J. Hanley  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Noisy debate has erupted over the role of arms shipments and hostage releases in the new U.S.-Iranian contacts. But the quiet essence, analysts say, is pure geopolitics.

Like every president from Harry Truman in the 1950s to Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan showed in his speech Thursday night that he now recognises Iran as a keystone of the Middle East. And, like all Iranian rulers from the Qajar kings of the 19th century to the shah of the 1970s, Tehran's revolutionary mullahs are showing that they need the West as a counterweight to their mighty neighbour.

The conciliatory American attitude may have been summarised best by one of those who were trapped in the most painful episode, the 1979-81 U.S. embassy hostage crisis.

"It is in this country's interest, in time, to have a resumed relationship with Iran of some kind," former Iran hostage L. Bruce Laing, now an ambassador-rank official in the State Department, said in an interview with the Associated Press last week.

"Iran is important in strategic and historic terms, and in human terms," he said.

Laing stipulated, however, that normal relations are impossible unless the Iranians end their alleged support for terrorism and move toward peace in their 6-year-old war with Iraq.

Reagan carefully stated those same U.S. conditions in his speech. But one Iran specialist was struck by another Reagan statement: "The Iranian revolution," the U.S. chief executive said, "is a fact of history."

"This is very important," said R.K. Ramazani of the University of Virginia, a respected scholar of Iranian foreign policy.

"This signals to the Iranians that, after all these years, after all the troubles, their revolution is something we accept."

The news is bad for the Kremlin, said Ramazani, whose recent writings have foretold a U.S.-Iranian rapprochement.

"One of the principal Soviet aims has been to make sure there was no U.S.-re-entry into Iran," he said. "If I were sitting in Moscow and heard the Reagan speech, I would be terribly upset."

Interviews with knowledgeable U.S. officials, academicians, economists and other analysts found a host of reasons for Washington and Tehran to rebuild the relations severed in 1979.

From the U.S. point of view: — The Iranians, through their power over Shi'ite Muslim militants in Lebanon, can win freedom for American hostages there, and generally make the Middle East less dangerous for American interests.

— Iran's influence with "hard-line" Arab states, such as Libya and Syria, eventually could help moderate the Arab-Israeli

conflict. Before the 1978-79 revolution, under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, non-Arab Iran supported U.S. Mideast peace efforts.

— A nation of 45 million, Iran was once the biggest Mideast market for American goods, buying \$3.7 billion worth in 1978. But since the break in relations, Japanese and West European business people have supplanted the Americans.

— An increasingly influential Iranian immigrant community in the United States, approaching 1 million strong, is beginning to press for closer official U.S. ties with their homeland.

From Iran's point of view: — The Iranian armed forces, originally trained and supplied by the United States, need spare parts and other U.S. military material for the Iran-Iraq war.

— Iran wants to recover \$500 million in Iranian funds still tied up in the United States as a result of the legal settlement of the hostage crisis.

— To revive a war-devastated economy, the Iranians will need more Western technology, and possibly even American investment. From candy factories, to oilfields, to computer systems, the Iranian economy is Western-designed.

— The Tehran government wants to lure back thousands of Iranian engineers, physicians and other professionals living in U.S. exile.

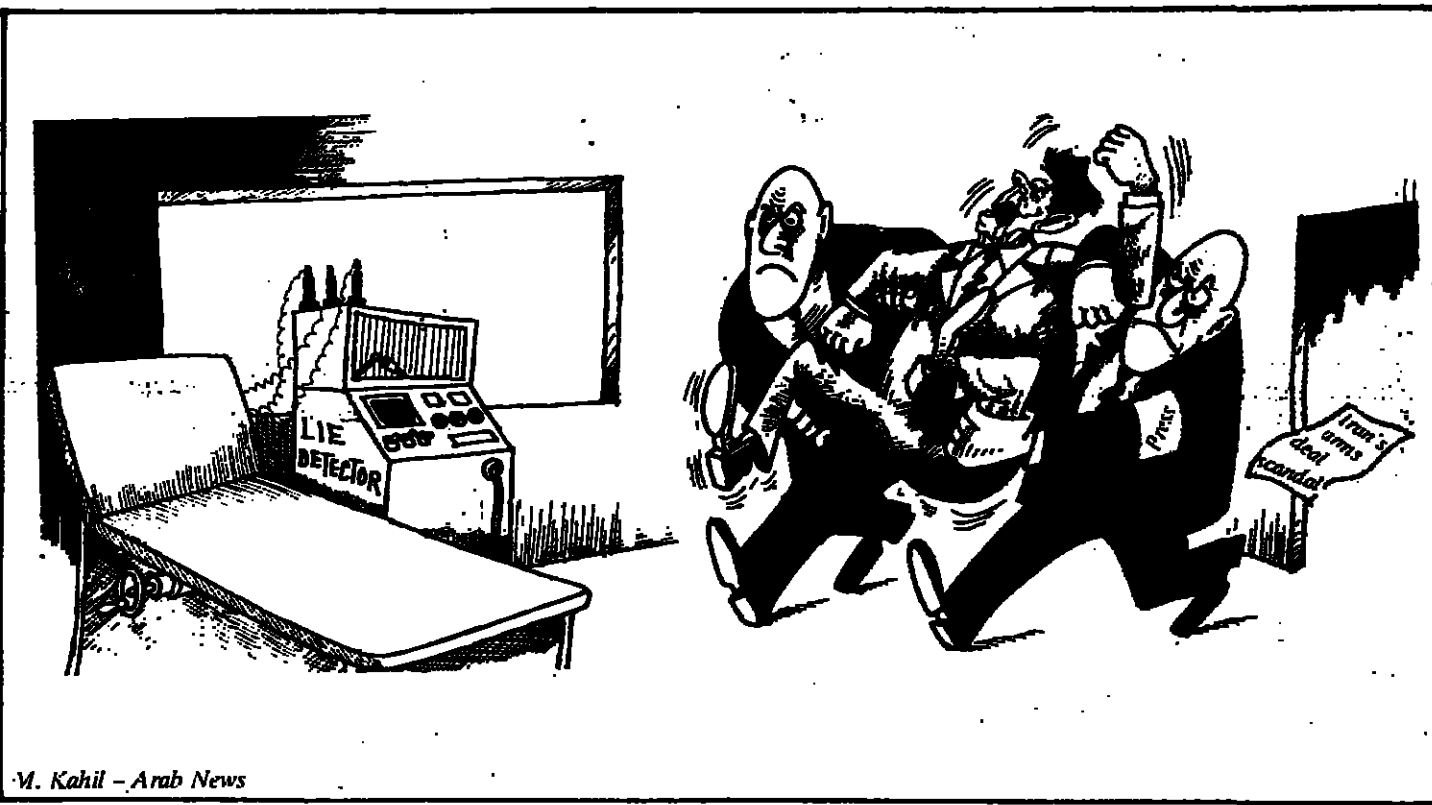
Looming larger than all these interests, however, is Iran's pivotal geographic position, bordered on the north by the Soviet Union and on the south by the Gulf and the world's most important oil deposits. It has made Iran a cockpit of U.S.-Soviet tension since the first days of the cold war.

In 1946, when Soviet occupation troops from World War II refused to withdraw from northwest Iran's Azerbaijan province, President Harry Truman forced a U.N. Security Council showdown with Moscow over the issue, and the Soviets pulled back.

In 1953, when a populist prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, ousted the shah, president Dwight D. Eisenhower's CIA — fearing Soviet domination of Iran — helped mount a counter-coup that quickly restored the young monarch.

For the next 26 years, American technicians and Iranian oil money built Pahlavi's "great civilisation." The Americans also established electronic listening posts on the Soviet border and turned the shah's military into a surrogate U.S. "police" in the Gulf.

The climax was the 1978-79 uprising, as much a revolution against U.S. domination as against the monarchy. The victorious Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called the United States "the great satan." But Khomeini also quickly crushed Soviet influence in Iran, eliminating the Moscow-aligned Iranian Communist Party. Khomeini's Muslim mullahs proclaimed a foreign policy of "No East, No West."



## European press weighs Reagan speech on American arms shipments to Iran

LONDON (AP) — President Reagan's acknowledgement of U.S. arms shipments to Iran drew criticism in newspaper editorials from Britain to the Soviet Union on Saturday.

In his television address Thursday night, Reagan said the shipments were not a trade for American hostages held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon. He also said the deliveries did not constitute a change in his refusal to negotiate with terrorists, a policy he has urged his European allies to adopt.

Following is a sampling of editorial comments on Reagan's speech, taken from European and Soviet newspapers:

### Austria

Die Presse, Vienna (conservative): "The fact that these weapons deliveries to a nation at war, which consistently disregards human rights and supports international terror, basically represent a clear contradiction of American laws... that has already been established."

### Belgium

La Libre Belgique, Brussels (conservative): "The confession which Ronald Reagan was forced to make on television is seriously damaging the credibility of the United States. President Reagan convinces nobody. From now on, a problem of confidence stands between American leaders and their allies."

### Britain

The Times, London (independent): "President Reagan has, at best, been extremely ill-advised. But although critics have not been slow to point to the ironies in the American position, there can be

### Denmark

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen (conservative): "It should be easier to initiate reasonable talks between the USA and Europe about how to counteract state support to terrorists, after Reagan's explanation about the contacts with Iran."

### France

Le Monde, Paris (independent): "Mr. Reagan insisted in every way that it was not a question of a swap or bargaining and that his country maintained a categorical refusal to negotiate with terrorism. He wasn't persuasive. And it's not a few sanctions against Syria, announced Friday, that will dissipate the impression that the White House speaks in double talk."

### Germany

ABC, Madrid (conservative): "It should be recognised that the will to save innocent human lives albeit through questionable means may always find moral justification. If the hostages were released as a result of actions

or their commanders, they are incontestably the true winners today."

### Italy

Corriere Della Sera, Milan (moderate): "The United States has damaged its credibility with its secret arms dealing with Iran, really, of how you feel about official lies and official hypocrisy. If you expect elderly statesmen, like the president of the United States — to tell an approximation of the truth, to abide by the laws of his land, and not to ask his allies to follow a difficult path that he, himself, covertly eschews, then you may be outraged and sickened by Ronald Reagan's Iranian imbroglio."

### The Netherlands

Trouw, Amsterdam (left-leaning moderate): "President Reagan's television speech demonstrates to what extent Syria and Iran have managed to corner the United States. If Iran does not get its way in the talks with the U.S., it will remain tempting to pick up another American in Beirut."

### Norway

Dagbladet, Oslo (independent): "President Ronald Reagan could to a great extent thank Ayatollah Khomeini for his overwhelming election victory in 1980. Jimmy Carter was so humiliated and exposed by the long hostage drama in Tehran that he lost all his election appeal. Now there are several indications that Reagan has placed himself in the same caboodle."

### Spain

ABC, Madrid (conservative): "It should be recognised that the will to save innocent human lives albeit through questionable means may always find moral justification. If the hostages were released as a result of actions

President Reagan made public, his explanation is humanly legitimate, even if they were taken at a partial cost to his own political prestige."

### Switzerland

Le Matin, Lausanne (independent): "(Reagan's move) would be a remarkable diplomatic breakthrough if it signified a lasting rapprochement between Iran and the West and the establishment of better relations with a country of considerable strategic importance."

### Soviet Union

Pravda, Moscow (Communist Party): "The ruling elite of the biggest imperialist power, which trampled upon defenceless Grenada and masterminded a 'contra' war against Nicaragua and several other freedom-loving countries, in brief, turned terrorism into the basis of its foreign policy — this elite is now portraying itself as a force against terrorism... Naturally, the legitimate question is being heard over more persistently: How can one believe those who say one thing while doing the opposite?"

### West Germany

Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt (liberal): "President Ronald Reagan has dealt a severe blow to the credibility of the U.S.A. This secret diplomacy with Iran has made clear there is no continuity to the foreign and security policies of the United States."

General Anzeiger, Bonn (centrist): "Reagan's courage and willingness to engage himself on behalf of (American hostages) is remarkable and impressive... Unfortunately, this has served to raise doubts about his political judgment and strained his credibility."



## Scholars review studies on nonviolent struggle

(Continued from page 3)

from 3600 BC to date, more than 14,500 wars have taken place in the world in which 3.5 billion people perished, either directly or through famine and epidemics resulting from the conflicts. The study also estimated that more than eight million soldiers and one million civilians were killed directly in World War I, while almost 17 million soldiers and 35 million civilians were killed in World War II. Domestic violence between 1960 and 1970 killed an estimated 700,000 Chinese, 500,000 Indonesians and 250,000 Nigerians, the study continued.

Dr. Anand noted that although the figures reflect the enormity of the tragedy they do not include victims of violence in the Middle East or many other strife-ridden areas in the world.

In his paper, Dr. Anand tried to explain why nonviolence has so far been rejected as a means of political struggle. According to him, there are three major reasons for the failure of nonviolence to replace violence as a method in political struggle:

— the prevalence of violence and its tools, namely all kinds of primitive and highly sophisticated weapons have precluded nonviolence as an alternative.

— the fact that the world is embedded in a culture of violence has made nonviolence, the negation of violence, a challenge to the "normality" of violence. This situation has also led to the lack of a well-defined and clear meaning of nonviolence.

— the myths surrounding nonviolence.

Dr. Anand went on to outline and refute the myths on nonviolence which he said stem from widespread scepticism over nonviolent struggle's ability to solve the conflicts in a world full of violence.

Dr. Anand concluded by raising the possibility that his own arguments to counter the myths

on nonviolence could be a set of myths themselves in favour of nonviolence. Dr. Anand, however, did not seek to answer the question or to defend himself on the basis that his arguments reflected an understanding of reality and not myths. Instead he raised another question which he thought was more relevant to be answered: "So if nonviolence itself is another set of myths, then the question is which myths will mankind choose?"

In his oral presentation, Dr. Anand, who strongly denounced violence, did not condemn and in fact showed an understanding of people who are forced to use violence as an act of despair in protest against injustice.

"I find it rather difficult to sit here today to discuss this issue while hearing about the agony of the Palestinians across the river," Dr. Anand remarked. The argument that came across strongly during Dr. Anand's presentation was that, regardless of the factors which lead to violence, the fact remains that violence as a human choice will have disastrous effects on humanity in terms of human and material losses as well as in perpetuating misery and agony on earth.

In his paper Dr. Hassan Hanafi, a prominent Egyptian thinker, touched upon the causes which force people to opt for violence as a desperate act against oppression and injustice. His main argument was that an end to violence can be realised if injustice and inequalities, whether on social domestic levels or global levels, are relinquished or adequately redressed.

His paper "The Dialectics of Violence and Nonviolence," went far beyond analysing the causes of violence and providing a historical analysis of the dynamics of historical change and current international relations.

Dr. Hanafi, who is a professor of philosophy at Cairo University,

based his analysis on the following philosophical arguments or assumptions: First, that both violence and nonviolence "are two ways of describing a dialectics of one process"; secondly, that "the dialectics of violence and nonviolence are indeed a power struggle in a historical moment between the oppressor and the oppressed, the eternal conflict between the master and the slave."

This Hegelian interpretation of the dynamics of historical change is central to understanding Dr. Hanafi's analysis, since it shows that unlike many of his contemporary thinkers, who also argue that violence and nonviolence should be discussed within the context of the conflict between the oppressors and the oppressed, Dr. Hanafi does not subscribe to Karl Marx's conclusion that this conflict would be solved "through the creation of a Communist society."

Dr. Hanafi's disagreement with Marxist analysis, although not explicit, came across very clearly as throughout his paper and presentation, Dr. Hanafi did not make any distinction between the acts of the U.S. and the USSR when it comes to what he viewed as acts of aggression against small countries. Also, at no time did he say that the creation of a communist society could be a possible solution for the prevailing "oppression and injustice."

Instead he referred to the disappointment emerging as a result of the failure of "the Socialist way of development" by several developing countries after they gained independence. In his view, this disappointment has been one of the causes of the new wave of violence in the last two decades.

Based on his philosophical assumptions, Dr. Hanafi drew the following picture of the nature of the conflict in today's world: The fifties and the sixties were the decades of the emergence and the

victories of the national liberation movements against colonial powers while the seventies and the eighties have been the decades of "recolonisation and counter-revolution." This process of reverse was caused by the situation which emerged in developing countries after their independence. Faced with limited natural resources and abilities or limited access to knowledge and technology to catch up with international progress and build their economies, the former colonies found themselves succumbing again to the influence and subservience of their former colonialists and other Western powers. Dr. Hanafi also argues that most of the time these countries are run by people whose raison d'être and interests are organically in line with the interests of the West and big powers. He refers to these governments and groups as the counter-revolutionary forces which are aborting the achievements of the fifties and sixties.

The conclusion Dr. Hanafi drew from this analysis is that the wave "of recent violence" reflects the frustration and despair of the people of these areas, "the majority," in protest against the injustice of the big powers, "the minority."

Thus, in Dr. Hanafi's view, violence as an act of despair, is not an action "but a reaction" to a more enormous violence committed by the big powers or "smaller powers" like Israel and South Africa.

The conference will conclude today with a discussion on education of nonviolence presented by Dr. William Klassen, Gandhian philosophy by Mr. Narayan Desai, a film entitled "Courage Along the Divide," and a concluding discussion session on the future of nonviolence in the Middle East, to be chaired by the ATF general secretary.

## W. Bank, Gazan notables

## send thanks to Prince Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — Notables and personalities from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, who participated in the three-day Jordanian Development Conference held in Amman between Nov. 8 and Nov. 10, have expressed their appreciation to Jordan for the Kingdom's efforts to stimulate economic sectors in the occupied territory.

In a cable sent to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the participants voiced their backing for Jordan's endeavours

to enhance the steadfastness of the Arab population living under Israeli rule. The five-year plan for the occupied territory has been well-planned and is designed to promote social and economic life of the Arab inhabitants and boost their production, the cable said.

The cable added that Prince Hassan's regular meetings with West Bank representatives and his concern over their problems had left a deep and lasting impression on the participants.

## Committee announces plan to improve services in Bakaa

SALT (Petra) — A services committee for Bakaa Palestinian refugee camp has worked out a two-year programme for promoting services and carrying out projects to improve conditions for the camp's residents. Balqa Governor Mijhem Khreisha announced on Sunday.

He said that the committee plans to carry out these projects within a five-year scheme for Balqa Governorate and that the Ministry of Planning and the Cities and Villages Development Bank are involved in the implementation of these projects.

The five-year plan for Balqa Governorate includes allocations for a sewerage project in Safout and Bakaa camps which will cost JD 701,000, an integrated health centre for Ain Al Basha and Bakaa camp which will be set up at the cost of JD 441,000 and school buildings which will be built in the camp itself by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), Mr. Khreisha said.

He said that the services committee for the camp will carry out a variety of projects such as

asphalting roads, lighting streets and replacing old water pumps with new ones.

Mr. Khreisha said that the services committee will supervise government plans to set up a main electric transformer station at a cost of JD 125,000, the construction of a wastewater treatment plant at the cost of JD 1 million and building a food processing plant at the cost of JD 650,000 in the coming year. He said that another project included in the committee's plan is setting up of youth centres at Ain Al Basha and Bakaa at a total cost of JD 650,000.

UNRWA will also implement a number of projects in the camp such as schools and mosques in addition to planting trees. Mr. Khreisha continued. According to the governor, the population of Bakaa refugee camp now stands at 66,700, constituting 37 per cent of the total population of Balqa Governorate.

At present, the camp residents depend on the Salt and Amman hospitals for medical treatment, Mr. Khreisha said.

## Flanda Habiba

## Suburban roads

It took only two days of rain to show us just how bad are the state of our streets. In the suburbs of Amman especially, there were holes everywhere, big deep holes, as if an avalanche had hit us. Most of the storm drains lost their covers, and so many streets resembled small lakes.

The problem is that this terrible state of our roads will most certainly last throughout winter. If, in the city itself, one can expect some repairs to be done, and holes to be covered in areas like Sweikha, Wadi Seer or Tla' Al Ali, one shouldn't have high expectations.

The Municipality of Amman has proved to be quite active compared to other municipalities in the suburbs.

Mayors of Amman's suburban communities, contacted by people who had problems reaching their homes because of the state of the streets asking those mayors to do something about it, received the answer: "But it will rain again, and it will be a loss of money to repair the holes now when we know that they will be damaged by the next rain."

Isn't this dreadful? The streets in the suburbs were already in bad shape before the rainfall. One can easily imagine how they look now. And if the willingness to repair them is also non-existent, to what dreadful situation is this going to lead?

While efforts to set up a "Greater Amman" council should be speeded to overcome such difficulties, we suggest that, meanwhile, a committee of all concerned municipalities could look at the state of all the roads and recommend proper action.

## Arab society plans first talks on trade marks and patents

AMMAN (J.T.) — A constituent assembly of the Arab Society for the protection of industrial property (ASPIP), which is still under establishment, is to hold a meeting in Munich, West Germany on Feb. 23, according to Mr. Khair Baino, an expert on commercial trade marks and patents at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said that invitations have been sent out to those concerned with the protection of industrial rights and patents and also copyrights in the Arab World asking them to attend the meeting. The director of the West German bureau for industrial patents will chair the meeting

pending the election of an Arab chairman, Mr. Baino said.

He said that consultations on the meeting are continuing among those concerned with industrial patents in the Arab World on the one hand and between them and the West German and the Swiss federations for the protection of industrial patents and commercial trade marks on the other.

The meeting and the projected society, he said, are both intended to lend further protection to the industrial property in the Arab World and also for promoting local laws and regulations governing industrial patents and commercial trade marks.

## Jericho's refugees dwindle

## UNRWA feature

MORE than 60,000 Palestine refugees lived in the Jericho area of the West Bank in the early 1950s — 50,000 of them in the three camps established after 1948: Aqabat Jabr, Ein Al Sultan and Nuweimh. Most of the refugees, caught in the crossfire of the 1967 war, fled across the Jordan River to the East Bank and took refuge in the sprawling "emergency" camps in Jordan, such as Balqa and Amman New Camp (Wihdat), which exist today in sizes comparable to the old Jericho camps.

Today, only some 3,000 Palestine refugees remain in Aqabat Jabr and 700 in Ein Al Sultan. Nuweimh's remaining residents moved to one of the other two camps after 1967. UNRWA continues to provide education, health and relief services to the camps, and to nearly 6,000 other refugees in the Jericho area, including bedouins of Sudanese origin in the Dnyub and Awja areas.

UNRWA operates three schools for 1,500 pupils in the Jericho area — and they are among the few coeducational schools in the agency system. Three clinics in the area are served in rotation by a medical officer and staff nurse. Supplementary feeding centres, for pre-school and undernourished children, daily serve some 400 refugees at Aqabat Jabr and 140 at Ein Al Sultan. Many of the camp residents are elderly, and 176 families, with 600 members, qualify for relief assistance from UNRWA on grounds of special hardship. A youth activities centre at Aqabat Jabr has a popular sports programme, while an UNRWA-employed carpentry instructor teaches the elements of woodworking to youths from the camp at a training centre run by the agency's welfare department.

Many of the refugees in Jericho, men and women, are employed as farm labourers in the fertile Jordan Valley. Although they are themselves landless, they keep the agricultural heritage of their forebears alive, whether working as day labourers, seasonal gatherers or pickers of crops, sharecroppers on Arab-owned farms or even in Jewish settlements in the Valley.



An UNRWA welfare worker visits some of the 600 special hardship cases in the Jericho camps who receive assistance from the agency (UNRWA photo)

Because of the priority given to agriculture, water for domestic use is scarce — even in this famous oasis with its lush tropical vegetation. Water comes to the Jericho camps from two UNRWA-built systems. One draws water from Ein Al Quilt, an ancient spring tapped more than 100 years ago by Mohammed Al Hussein, a prosperous Jericho farmer. The pumps and channels he built move the water along the edge of the precipitous Wadi Al Qilt gorge. Just above Aqabat Jabr, near the site of a reservoir, built by King Herod 2,000 years ago, a pumping station stores the water in one closed and three open reservoirs built by UNRWA in 1959 with a grant from the Swedish government. For two hours in the morning and one in the evening, water is pumped from these reservoirs to Aqabat Jabr camp, where connections built by the refugees, as well as communal water points, make it available for camp residents.

The water supply for Ein Al Sultan is even more historic. The spring is at the foot of Tel Al Sultan, the mound where Dame Kathleen Kenyon's excavations in the 1950s revealed the walls of ancient Jericho. Next to the tel is Ein Al Sultan camp, where the first tents and later thatched mud huts were erected after 1948 for refugees from the fighting in the Jerusalem area and beyond.

Ein Al Sultan well with a displacement of 1,000 gallons a

minute, has been a water source throughout recorded history. In the early 1950s, UNRWA, in agreement with the Jericho municipality, built a pumping station there to supply Ein Al Sultan and Nuweimh camps. Water is pumped from the well to Ein Al Sultan twice a week for two hours daily. The spring also provides water for domestic and agricultural use to Jericho town and to the garden plots of date palms, banana trees and citrus groves in the surrounding area.

A somewhat sleepy atmosphere prevails in the Jericho camps; situated at the lowest point on earth, 250 metres below sea level, the Jericho area has a hot climate: in winter, daytime temperatures seldom go much below 20°C, while in summer they can reach 45°C. Nights are cool in winter and balmy in summer. At Aqabat Jabr, almost all the refugee houses (most of them dating from the 1950s) have electricity. In Ein Al Sultan, the 200 resident refugee families share power from several privately owned generators.

In 1985, thousands of unused and largely derelict structures in Nuweimh, Ein Al Sultan and Aqabat Jabr camps were demolished, and the area was cleared for possible future UNRWA use. This followed negotiations between the agency and the Israeli authorities, who have occupied the area since 1967.

Agency installations at all three

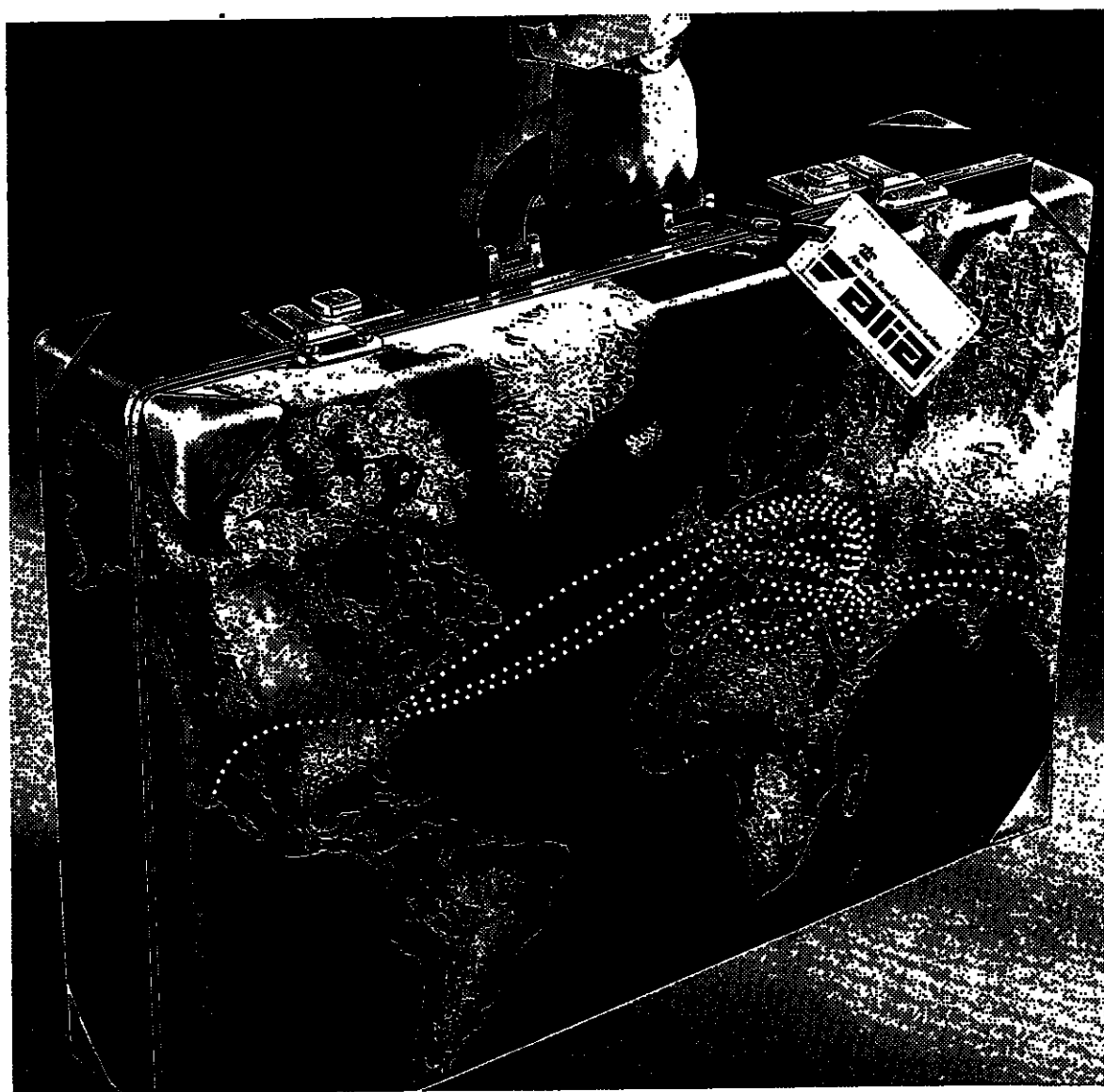
camps, and all structures at Ein Al Sultan and Aqabat Jabr used by residents for any legitimate purpose (including lean-tos and abandoned buildings used as sheep pens or for storage) were marked with prominent red-painted symbols and were preserved. The clearing of the two inhabited camps was carried out under the watchful eyes of agency local and international staff.

Since then, camp residents have used rubble from the demolitions to expand and enclose their shelters. "We've encouraged them to build walls around their compounds to protect themselves, and some are adding kitchens or other rooms to their houses," says Jerusalem area officer Rashid Arelkat, himself a refugee from Jericho and a long-time sub-area officer there.

UNRWA has installed blue and white metal signs bearing the U.N. emblem around the perimeters of all three camps as an extra measure of protection of the land, which, though privately owned, remains at the agency's disposal. The U.N. flag has been hoisted prominently above all agency installations and at the entrances to the camps.

Under the U.N. flag, life goes on for the refugees in the Jericho area. Agency services operate at their usual level. The community works together, with the agency's support, to make life more bearable while awaiting a solution of the Palestine question.

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## Noah overcomes English jinx to win London tourney

LONDON (R) — Yannick Noah fanned the flames of his sudden infatuation with England when he produced a remarkable victory against Sweden's Jonas B. Svensson in the final of the London Indoor Grand Prix at Wembley Sunday.

The 26-year-old Frenchman found the inspiration which has eluded him both here and at Wimbledon in the past with an astonishing 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, 4-6, 7-5 triumph over the unseeded Swede in three hours 50 minutes of heart-stopping action.

Noah's victory was worth \$60,000, lifted him one place to fifth in the world rankings, and secured his berth in the Grand Prix Masters Championship to be played in Madison Square Garden, New York from Dec. 3.

Despite winning the French Open in 1983 plus a string of major titles all over the world, Noah has always been regarded as an enigma in the English capital, where neither the food nor the weather have been to his taste.

But the discovery of a French-run hotel in the heart of

London provided Noah with sufficient excuse for a prolonged stay this week and also gave English spectators a real look at one of the sport's great showmen.

Only John McEnroe and Ilie Nastase in recent years have matched Noah's ability to combine power and touch to such effect, although both deserted him briefly when he squandered five match points in an unforgettable third set tie-break which Svensson won 14-12.

The 20-year-old Swede, who has climbed 94 places to his present world ranking of 28th, seized the opportunity and squared the match at two sets all with a stream of two-fisted backhand winners as Noah visible wilted.

But the courageous Frenchman,

who has missed most of the summer due to injury, refused to bow to the inevitable in the final set when Svensson always appeared to have the upper hand and even had five break points in the ninth game with the score at 4-4.

Noah's athleticism at the net got him out of trouble on each occasion — although he twice needed the help of the net-cord — and he made no mistake when he achieved his seventh match point in the 12th game.

"It was one of the toughest matches I've ever played in," said an emotionally drained Frenchman. "The reason for my success here this year is due entirely to the fact I have felt so comfortable in London this week."

"It was a match which will forever live in my memory."

The young Swede admitted he had been rehearsing his speech of defeat since midway through the third set and added: "Yannick was simply superb, in terms of skill and bravery."

## Two seconds divide top defender yachts

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — Australia IV notched a thrilling last-gasp victory over arch-rival Kookaburra III Sunday to even the score between the two yachts in their tooth and claw America's Cup defender trials contest.

The white Australia IV boat took the lead through a better tactical move on the penultimate beat, then held on to win by only two seconds — just the sort of match race the Royal Perth Yacht Club believes the Australians need if they are to retain the Cup they won in 1983.

Kookaburra III still leads the defender standings with 21 points to 18 for Australia IV, but the result evened their head-to-head record and helped repair the strained credibility of the Alan Bond Syndicate, which has been accused of ragged preparation for the trials.

There was little cause for complaint about Bond's lead skipper Colin Beashel and his experienced crew Sunday, seventh day of the second defender series.

The gripping match was on in earnest in long, tight pre-start manoeuvres and stayed hot until the two yachts had crossed the line.

The key passage came on the penultimate beat when Kookaburra III, around the mark only eight seconds in front, went left and Australia IV turned right.

Having staved off Australia IV for most of the race, Kookaburra skipper Ian Murray dropped his

cover in favour of a search for better breeze in the moderate 12-16 knot conditions.

When they came back, Australia IV had taken the lead and Beashel kept it despite a concerted effort by Murray to take an inside overlap on the last run and a tacking duel for much of the final beat.

It appeared that Kookaburra III was turning the tables on Australia IV as a long run to the right took them to within 100 metres of the finish line.

Kookaburra III was first to tack and head in while the windward Australia IV aimed for the committee boat, hanging on until the last possible moment.

This effort left it almost dead in the water with Kookaburra III bearing down and threatening to steal through. But in the end Australia IV crossed the line about five metres in front.

The two yachts were flying protest flags following what was believed to be a right of way incident on the first leg.

The other two matches had an air of predictability about them. South Australia, which had to come back from Saturday's shocking collision with Sydney-Steak 'n' Kidney and subsequent retirement, was never in the hunt against Australia III, winner by one minute 42 seconds.

On the other course, Sydney-Steak 'n' Kidney was clearly no match for Kookaburra II, which won by 2:54.

## Liverpool held to 1-1 draw

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — A last minute miss by captain Alan Hansen robbed champion Liverpool of the English Soccer League leadership Sunday as it was held 1-1 by Sheffield Wednesday.

Lee Chapman fired the visitor ahead in the 57th minute, but Ian Rush bagged his 20th goal of the season to level within 30 seconds.

The result meant that Arsenal stayed atop the standings after its 4-0 victory at Southampton on Saturday.

Visiting Sheffield Wednesday fully deserved its points from a thrilling end-to-end game which was rescheduled for the benefit of live television coverage.

After a goal-less first half, Wednesday went ahead when winger Brian Marwood, who tormented the Liverpool defence throughout the game, centred for Chapman to score from close range.

Rush's equaliser was a mirror image of Wednesday's goal as he crashed the ball home from six metres from a left wing centre.

Needing a victory to recapture the standings leadership, Liverpool threw almost everyone forward in the final moments and Hansen blazed the ball over the target from five metres after Wednesday's goalkeeper, Martin Hodge, had parried a shot from Rush.

## Lt.'s Lark wins

### DC International

LAUREL, Maryland (R) — Lieutenant's Lark, a 37-1 outsider showing rare tenacity, led from the gate to the finish of the 35th Washington D.C. International Horse Race.

In his wire-to-wire win, Lieutenant's Lark with Robbie Davis aboard staved off a late charge by Dance of Life, ridden by Pat Day, to take the race by a neck as U.S.-owned horses finished first, second and third in the mile and a quarter grass classic, considered the most important turf race in the United States.

Finishing third, two and a quarter lengths behind Dance of Life, was the 2-1 favourite Palace Music with Gary Stevens aboard.

Lieutenant's Lark earned \$360,000 for the win, Dance of Life earned \$120,000 for second and Palace Music got \$80,000. From the total purse of \$600,000.

Long-shot bettors in the crowd of 19,145 celebrated the winning payoff of 76.60 for a two-dollar bet, the biggest in the history of the international, first run in 1952.

This international lost some appeal when the early favourite, three-year-old U.S. entry Broad Brush, was scratched by his trainer Richard Small, who said the horse was too soft. Broad Brush had never competed on grass.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Mota wins Tokyo Marathon

TOKYO (R) — Portugal's Ross Mota easily won the eighth annual Tokyo International Women's Marathon Sunday, setting a new course record of two hours 27 minutes and 15 seconds. The previous record was 2:30.27 set by Britain's Joyce Smith in the second Tokyo Marathon. Defending champion Katrin Doerne of East Germany, 25, who ran abreast with Mota for the first five kilometres, came in second with a time of 2:31.54, followed by New Zealand's Ngairi Drake, 37, in 2:38.08.

### U.S. takes volleyball title

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — The United States, winner of the world championships in France last month, beat the Soviet Union 12-7, 12-6, 12-3 Sunday for its sixth victory against no defeats and clinched the eight-nation Men's World Cup Volleyball Championship. Its closest rival, Japan, lost to South Korea 12-6, 12-10, 1-12, 11-12, 12-11 in a match of more than 2½ hours before 13,000 spectators at the Osaka Castle Hall. It was the Koreans' third victory against four defeats. The United States meets Japan, which is now 5-1, on the final day of the tournament Monday. Even if the United States loses and both teams end up with 6-1 records, the United States leads in sets won and lost. It so far has lost three sets and Japan eight sets.

### Haas team quits Formula 1

LONDON (R) — The Haas Lola Formula One team has withdrawn from next year's Grand Prix series after a Ford decision to stop providing it with engines, Ford said in a statement. Ford had had an agreement with the Haas Lola team to supply it with its new turbocharged engines from 1986 to 1988. No reason was given for the decision. Alan Jones of Australia and Frenchman Patrick Tambay drove their cars this season. Team chief Carl Haas, quoted by Ford in its release, said: "In view of this situation, I regretfully have decided to withdraw temporarily my team from world championship Formula One racing."

### Top seed out of SA Open

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Three seeds have withdrawn from the South African Open Tennis Tournament, already short of big names because of an international sporting boycott. Tennis union chief Keith Brebner told reporters Sunday that top-seeded Frenchman Henri Leconte, American Brad Gilbert and West German Eric Jelen had all pulled out because of injury. New top seed for the tournament which starts Monday is Ecuador's Andres Gomez, while South African-born Kevin Curren of the U.S. is seeded number two.

### Earth run torch leaves Seremban

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — The first "Earth Run" global torch relay for peace left Sunday from Seremban, 60 kilometres south of Kuala Lumpur, for Malacca City, 120 kilometres south of the capital. Negri Sembilan state's chief minister, Mohammed Isa Samad, ran for one kilometre in Seremban before handing the torch to other runners, the national news agency Bernama reported. The Earth Run, which began in New York on Sept. 16, has passed through many countries to dramatise the quest for peace.

### Funatogawa wins Taiheiyō golf

GOTEMBA, Japan (AP) — Japan's Yasuhiro Funatogawa fired a three-under-par 69 for a 14-under-par 274 total Sunday and won the 80 million yen (\$500,000) Visa Taiheiyō Club Masters Golf Tournament by two strokes. It was the 31-year-old Funatogawa's first victory since May 1984 and fourth in his 12-year career. Funatogawa, who started the final round two strokes ahead of David Graham of Australia, carded five birdies and two bogeys on the 5,365-metre (7,072-yard), par-72 Taiheiyō Club course in Gotemba, northwest of Tokyo. He received first prize money of 14.4 million yen (\$89,400).

## Sweden destroys Malta 5-0

VALLETTA, Malta (R) — Sweden hit four goals in the second half as it crushed Malta 5-0 to take a commanding lead in Group Two of the European Soccer Championship.

With five points from three matches, Sweden now leads the group by three points from Italy who beat Switzerland 3-2 Saturday in Milan in its opening appearance in the tournament.

Though Malta defended spiritedly throughout the first hour, it was finally outclassed by Sweden whose power, pace and skill overwhelmed Malta.

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## Navratilova, Mandlikova set for another showdown

CHICAGO (R) — Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova are set for their second showdown in six days following semi-final victories in the Chicago Women's Tennis Championships.

Top seed Navratilova disposed of Zina Garrison, the eighth seed, in straight sets 6-2, 7-5 Saturday, while second-seeded Mandlikova was extended to three sets before beating Pam Shriver, the fourth seed, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

Navratilova, the world's number one player, beat Mandlikova last Monday in Worcester, Massachusetts, to win the New England title.

Shriver and Mandlikova had not played each other for over two years, but it was worth the wait for the audience and for Shriver.

"It was a blast to be part of it. It's a pity I had to be on the losing end," said Shriver. "It was nice. It was competition. It's nice when you can look across the net and see respect, and it goes both ways of course."

They were in top form for the entire one hour 53 minute contest and when Mandlikova won the

last point they hugged each other in a show of mutual respect.

Both Mandlikova, whose serve was off in last week's final, and Shriver served extremely well, volleyed superbly and displayed great passing shots and service returns.

A single service break in each set — to Mandlikova in the fifth game of the first and to Shriver in the second game of the second — set the scene for a great finish.

Mandlikova took the lead with a break in the second game of the final set and jumped out to a 3-0 lead. But Shriver got the crowd cheering as she won the next three straight games to even the set 3-3.

It looked as if the match would go to a tiebreaker, but Mandlikova broke Shriver in the 12th game to take the set 7-5 and gain the final.

Navratilova, who breezed through the first set 6-2, had to shake off a determined effort by Garrison in the second set.

Garrison was broken to love in the opening game. But rather than stay back on the baseline she continued to attack. The speedy Garrison passed well and returned well, but her serve let her down.

Garrison said her shoulder was stiff and blamed it on the record low temperatures in Chicago this week.

## Australians collapse in cricket

BRISBANE, Australia (R) — England pace bowler Graham Dilley took five for 68 Sunday to force Australia to follow on the third day of the first cricket test.

Australia, replying to England's first innings 456, managed only 248 after resuming at 33 for one. At the close it was two for no wicket in its second innings.

Dilley, whose test career has been something of a disappointment since he came into the England side seven years ago, dismissed nightwatchman Tim Zohrer for 38 and opener Geoff Marsh for 56 in the first session.

He then returned to the attack after tea, armed with the second new ball to grab the wickets of Greg Ritchie for 41, Steve Waugh for a duck and Bruce Reid for three.

The blond Kent strike bowler, whose length and direction have improved markedly since he cut down his run this year, was well supported by fellow-pacemen Phillip DeFreitas, who took two for 32, and Ian Botham, who

captured two for 58.

Left-arm spinner Phil Edmunds bowled only 12 overs but snatched the vital wicket of Allan Border for seven when the Australian skipper hit a simple catch to DeFreitas at backward point.

Border's wicket, which came shortly after Dean Jones had succumbed to DeFreitas for eight, was the turning point for England.

Ritchie fought doggedly for just two hours, hitting four fours and a six, but after his dismissal only all-rounder Greg Matthews provided any sustained resistance.

Matthews, a much-improved cricketer over the past year, battled for 169 minutes for his unbeaten 56 which included five fours.

"Today meant a hell of a lot for me," Dilley said afterwards as he relaxed in front of the England dressing room.

"I'm supposed to be one of England's main strike bowlers but I've never had five wickets before."

"I'm still establishing myself and there's still a lot for me to do. I've played in 23 tests but only once in a winning side."

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**THE REPORT**  
(Arabic)

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Cinema Tel: 622198

**RAGHADAN**

**THE REPORT**  
(Arabic)

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# NATO chief expresses doubt over 'zero option'

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — A Soviet-American deal to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe would leave NATO in a worse position than it was seven years ago, according to the Western alliance's top soldier.

U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, said the "zero option" almost agreed in Reykjavik by President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev increased the overall threat to West Europeans from short-range missile systems and greater Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

"There is a greater risk and it is on the back of the West Europeans," Gen. Rogers told a joint meeting Saturday of the political and military committees of the North Atlantic Assembly.

Gen. Rogers, underlining the deep unease among NATO's military command over the near-dead at last month's Iceland summit on Intermediate-Range Forces (INF), said his feelings on the "zero option" were what they had always been:

"From a military point of view it gives me gas pains."

Under proposals almost agreed before the Gorbachev-Reagan talks founded on the U.S. "Star Wars" missile defence system, the United States would withdraw its cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from five West European countries in exchange for a similar withdrawal by the Soviet Union of its SS-20s stationed west of the Urals.

But Gen. Rogers said forward deployment of shorter-range SS-21s, SS-23s and SS-23s by Moscow meant that NATO would be "in a worse position than

1979" with a zero arrangement.

Gen. Rogers, who also warned of an ever-widening imbalance between the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, said the zero option would have to be accompanied by "balanced, verifiable reductions" in shorter-range ballistic missiles and conventional forces.

The United States says any INF package should include a freeze on some of Moscow's short-range missile systems.

But Gen. Rogers appeared to go further by saying that an INF deal should also be linked with moves to resolve the perceived imbalance between the alliances' conventional forces.

Earlier in a prepared speech to the meeting, Gen. Rogers said it was his major concern that the gap between the conventional forces of the two opposing alliances was widening every year in the Warsaw Pact's favour.

"The day will arise when the military situation for our defensive alliance is beyond restoration," he said.

"With the backdrop of that massive conventional force that they have in the east... we'll find ourselves being subject to intimidation, coercion and blackmail and accommodation with the East," he said.

Gen. Rogers said that under current conditions he would have to ask NATO's politicians for permission to resort to nuclear weapons "fairly early" in a war.

NATO lacked the ability to sustain a war against the Warsaw Pact under present conditions and he urged NATO governments to fulfil alliance objectives for stocking material and ammunition and training.

Meanwhile a NATO political committee, in a draft resolution adopted Saturday, urged governments of the Western alliance never to negotiate with terrorists, their backers or their protectors.

The resolution, approved unanimously by the Political Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly, also recommended the establishment of a NATO panel specifically empowered to study international terrorism.

The resolution will be voted on at the plenary session of the assembly which begins Monday. The North Atlantic Assembly is NATO's inter-parliamentary organisation, grouping 186 legislators from all alliance nations.

The terrorism resolution comes at a time when U.S. President Ronald Reagan is under fire for authorising secret arms shipments to Iran, allegedly in an effort to secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

The draft resolution urges governments to continue to implement anti-terrorism measures agreed upon within the European Community and at the Tokyo summit of Western leaders earlier this year.

The resolution says the measures should be applied "consistently against all states which are proven sponsors of terrorism and to commit themselves never to negotiate with terrorists, their backers and their protectors."

## 40 hurt in Northern Ireland riots

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Rioting broke out at a massive rally called to display defiance of the Anglo-Irish agreement, and police fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters smashing and looting shops in the heart of Belfast.

Police said the clash, on the anniversary of the signing of the agreement, left 32 policemen and 18 civilians injured and 33 shops damaged, and wrecked the Protestants' hopes of projecting a less militant image in their battle against the accord.

Police said Sunday there were serious incidents overnight linked with protests against the accord. A group called the Protestant Action Force claimed its members planted a bomb in a taxi and forced the driver to go to a Belfast police station early Sunday, police said.

The driver alerted police and army bomb disposal experts later carried out three controlled explosions on the car, which was left near the North Queen Street station. Police said the device contained about 1.8 kilograms of commercial explosives.

In Carrickfergus, north of Belfast, rioters threw a missile through the window of a 66-year-old Catholic woman. Police said after Alice Kelly went to look at the damage, she collapsed and died.

During Saturday's rioting, police said 13 of the shops were looted including a sports store from which golfballs were seized and buried at the riot squads.

One person was arrested for looting and four for disorderly conduct, police said.

Since Friday night, when violence first broke out, one civilian has been killed and 40 policemen and 18 civilians have been hurt, 69 people have been arrested and 48 shops and 12 homes attacked, police said.

Witnesses said the trouble at the Saturday afternoon rally began when youngsters on the fringe of the crowd of more than 100,000 began taunting riot police.

A dozen hooded men climbed onto the railings of a public restroom waving a red and white Ulster flag, and hurled bottles and bits of metal at helmeted, riot-shielded police who then fired.

As the Rev. Ian Paisley, a Protestant leader, battled to be heard above the noise, a mob ran down the street smashing the windows of a department store and tossing the clothing on display into the street. Some of the rioters were clutching beer cans. Some were masked. Others were children not yet in their teens.

Police later said 33 shops were damaged, 13 of them looted. Since the accord was signed last Nov. 15, Protestant antipathy toward the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the provincial police force, has grown considerably.

The predominantly Protestant police force was traditionally regarded by Protestants as a force for protecting them against their Roman Catholic foes. But its new role as enforcer of the accord has led it into frequent bloody clashes with Protestants.

The agreement gives Dublin a say in the province's affairs on behalf of the Catholic minority. Protestants say this makes them second-class British citizens subject to the will of an Ireland they regard as a Catholic theocracy.

He will say some words in Bangla, the language of Bangladesh, address himself to Maoris, the native people of New Zealand, and meet with the aborigines, the Australian natives, in the desert in the centre of that continent.

The six days he will spend in Australia are considered the centrepiece of the trip.

Vatican officials note that one common denominator is that Catholics are a minority at most stops — in Bangladesh, for instance, just a drop in the mainly Muslim population of 95 million.

"Everywhere he goes the Pope will stress the unity of the local church with Rome," said one official, speaking under the Vatican practice that he not be identified.

Pope Paul VI stopped briefly at the airport in Dhaka en route to the Philippines and Australia in 1970.

On this pilgrimage, Pope John Paul has a full schedule upon arrival in Bangladesh on Nov. 19, including interfaith meetings of religious leaders with the theme "communion and brotherhood" and a mass during which he will ordain 18 priests, bolstering the Catholic clergy in a country with 186 priests.

The Pope will be welcomed by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who recently ended four years of martial law rule.

## Nicaragua sentences Hasenfus to 30 years

MANAGUA (Agencies) — American airman Eugene Hasenfus, shot down delivering guns to U.S.-backed rebels, has been jailed for 30 years after a tribunal found him guilty of involvement in efforts to topple the Nicaraguan government.

The special three-man tribunal Saturday sentenced Hasenfus, 45, for violating Nicaraguan security laws with the aim of helping "to submit the nation to foreign domination."

Washington reacted to the verdict by saying Nicaragua's leftist government had orchestrated a show trial to convict Hasenfus with a maximum of publicity.

Hasenfus, the first American convicted of war crimes in Nicaragua since Washington began finding Nicaraguan contra rebels in 1981, was also found guilty of criminal association against the government for which he was sentenced to three years jail.

But Tribunal President Reynaldo Monterrey, announcing the verdict, said Hasenfus was only required to serve 30 years, the maximum penalty under Nicaraguan law.

He said Hasenfus was also guilty of terrorism, but that this was considered only the "means" through which he committed the two greater crimes for which he was convicted.

The burly Hasenfus showed no emotion as the sentence was read in a stifling courtroom, crammed

with journalists and cameramen. He said he would appeal.

After the trial his wife, Sally, directed an impassioned plea for mercy at President Daniel Ortega.

"I pray the government will be compassionate and allow my husband to return with me to his children who ask for his daddy every day," she told a news conference.

Barlier, she sat behind her husband in the court as Monterrey, flanked by two "lay judges," read a lengthy summary of the three weeks of evidence.

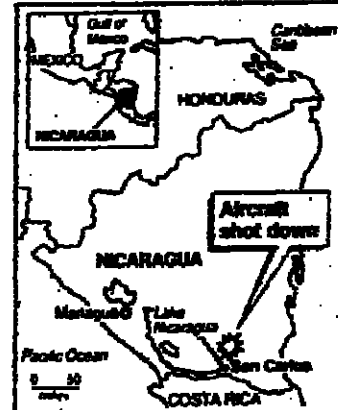
"The crimes are well proven... he had full knowledge of the activities in which he was involved," Monterrey said.

He said Hasenfus had voluntarily participated in arms drops to the contras and noted Hasenfus had admitted involvement in a large-scale rebel supply network which he said he believed was run by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Hasenfus had asked for mercy from the court, saying he took the job in the arms trafficking network not for ideological motives but because of his poor financial situation.

Hasenfus was captured on Oct. 6, the day after he parachuted to safety from his arms-laden plane when it was hit by a surface-to-air missile.

Two American crew and a Nicaraguan radio operator were killed and troops recovered documents exposing details of the



rebel supply operation run from neighbouring El Salvador.

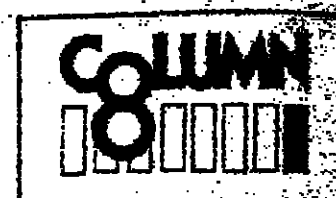
Defence lawyer Enrique Sotelo Borge, an outspoken critic of the government, blasted the trial as "totally invalid," saying the court had no jurisdiction over foreigners.

But Monterrey said any Nicaraguan court had a right to try foreigners if they were accused of violating the country's security laws.

Washington's reaction was swift. "Given the notorious record of the anti-Somocista People's Tribunal in convicting without any semblance of due process virtually every individual called before it, Mr. Hasenfus' conviction comes as little surprise," the State Department said.

"The Nicaraguan government's treatment of Mr. Hasenfus violated basic due process rights under both international and Nicaraguan law," it said.

President Daniel Ortega said Saturday more Americans may have to die in Nicaragua to persuade the U.S. public to reject President Ronald Reagan's policy toward the Sandinista government.



Telephone operator memorises 15,000 numbers

PEKING (AP) — A 26-year-old telephone operator has memorised 15,000 phone numbers in 10 cities, the official Xinhua News Agency reported. Gou Yanling showed off her talent Saturday by reciting phone numbers upon request from an audience of 1,000 people in Peking, it said. She correctly recited off numbers in Peking, Dalian, Harbin, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities. Ms. Gou began work as a telephone operator in 1981 and has perfected six methods of memorising phone numbers, the news agency said. "I often remember TV, see advertisements, or pass shops and factories," she said, adding that her goal was to memorise 18,000 numbers by August.

## Wedding rings trip up prison escapees

SACRAMENTO, California (R)

An escaped convict and the girlfriend he rescued from prison by helicopter were arrested as they tried to buy wedding rings, police said. Ronald McIntosh, 42, convicted of multi-million-dollar fraud, and Samantha Lopez, a 37-year-old bank robber, were caught at a shop in Sacramento when they returned to pick up rings they had asked to be inscribed. Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal David Stanton said about 20 officers were waiting when the pair showed up. He said they seized a briefcase from McIntosh containing: up to \$3,000 in cash and two guns. McIntosh was serving a four-year sentence when he escaped last month while travelling unescorted to a minimum-security prison in southern California. He rented a helicopter which he used to rescue Lopez, who was serving a 50-year sentence for robbery and kidnapping.

## More Chinese clay warriors discovered

PEKING (R) — Another 1,000 life-size clay soldiers have been found at the 2,000-year-old "Terracotta Army" site near Xian in central China. The New China News Agency said the additions to the army, guarding the tomb of China's fifth emperor, had doubled its ranks to 2,187 soldiers since excavations resumed in April. The underground army, discovered by peasants in 1974, is now one of China's top tourist attractions.

## Frank Sinatra is in good condition

RANCHO MIRAGE, California (R)

Entertainer Frank Sinatra was walking the corridors and joking with the hospital staff at Eisenhower Medical Centre a week after undergoing emergency intestinal surgery, his doctor said. Sinatra, 70, was in excellent spirits, Dr. Alan Altman said in a statement released by the hospital. "Mr. Sinatra's vital signs are normal and his condition continues to be good," Altman said. "Yesterday, he walked around the hospital corridor and joked with medical personnel," the doctor said. There was no indication when Sinatra would be released, but Altman said he probably would remain hospitalised until Wednesday. Sinatra cut short his New Jersey appearance at the Golden Nugget Casino in Atlantic City last weekend because of intense pain from the inflamed intestine. He flew back to California and was admitted to the hospital.

## Monkeys used in simulated car crashes

TOKYO (AP) — A series of car crash experiments sponsored by the Japan Automobile Research Institute used live monkeys, according to a recent newsletter issued by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). Officials at the research institute declined to comment, saying they were still investigating the charges. The IPPL newsletter said the experiments were conducted over a seven-year period beginning in 1974 and were carried out by the research institute in collaboration with two Japanese universities. In one experiment, 12 monkeys and one baboon, their heads fixed in place by iron frames and plaster of Paris, were crashed into a concrete wall while under light anaesthesia, the newsletter said.

## 2 die, 6 injured in S. African unrest

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police shot dead a black man and injured six people when they dispersed a crowd in Durban with teargas and birdshot, the government's Bureau For Information said Sunday.

It said the crowd had surrounded a police vehicle after a black union meeting in the Indian Ocean port.

In Cradock in the eastern Cape province, a black former policeman died when his home was set alight, the bureau said in an unrest report covering the past 24 hours.

In Cape Town hundreds of black activists and mourners fled through the alleyways of a squatter camp Saturday after burying a youth leader shot dead

by police.

A Reuter correspondent watched a crowd of several hundred break up and run down the dusty road tracks through the lines of tightly-packed zinc shacks of KTC camp.

The reasons why they dispersed cannot be published under media censorship imposed under nationwide emergency rule.

## Brazilian ruling party claims victory in elections

BRASILIA (R) — President Jose Sarney's Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) has moved a clear victory in the first free national elections in more than 25 years.

Presidential palace spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita said Saturday night an opinion poll conducted during and after voting showed the PMDB would carry the day in most states, in some cases with a large majority.

Mr. Mesquita said preliminary results had PMDB candidates for governor winning in the key states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In Sao Paulo, Orestes Quercia had an estimated 38.6 per cent of the almost 16 million votes cast and in Rio De Janeiro Wellington Moreira Franco had won 43 per cent so far.

Political observers consider a victory in Rio vital for the federal government. The state's outgoing Socialist governor, Leonel Brizola, is considered the most outspoken critic of Mr. Sarney's anti-inflation Cruzado plan.

Mr. Brizola is not running but the candidate he supports, Darcy

Ribeiro, told a news conference the polls had been marred by fraud. He did not elaborate.

In Minas Gerais state, Itamar Franco of the Liberal Front Party (PFL) was leading PMDB candidate Newton Cardoso by 42.2 per cent to 41.4 per cent, Mr. Mesquita said.

More than 69 million Brazilians were entitled to vote in the elections for 23 state governors and assemblies, 487 federal deputies and 49 of the 72 seats in the senate.

Large turnout was reported throughout the country in Brazil's first free national elections since 1960. The military took power in a 1964 coup, handing back power to civilians in March last year.

Mr. Sarney, who flew to his hometown of Sao Luis in Maranhao state to vote, told reporters in Brasilia the elections marked a great day for democracy.

"We can say now that Brazil has one of the biggest democracies of the Western World," Mr. Sarney said.

## Pope starts 32nd trip on Tuesday

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II leaves Tuesday on the longest trip of his pontificate, a swing from densely populated Bangladesh to the barren outback of Australia to meet with his flock.

The 49,000-kilometre trip will also take the Pope to Singapore, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, before he returns to Rome on Dec. 1.

Even by the standards of this much-travelled Pope, the 32nd foreign trip of Pope John Paul's papacy promises to be one of the most demanding. Two nights will be spent on the plane, while the final day will feature 24 hours straight of work and time-zone-crossing travel.

As he travels across this vast area and delivers some 50 speeches, the 66-year-old pontiff is expected to speak out on issues ranging from economic development in the Third World to the problems facing the Roman Catholic Church in secular Western societies.

He will say some words in Bangla, the language of Bangladesh, address himself to Maoris, the native people of New Zealand, and meet with the aborigines, the Australian natives, in the desert in the centre of that continent.

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The Pope will be welcomed by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who recently ended four years of martial law rule.

## Search continues for Taiwan earthquake victims

TAIPEI, Taiwan (Agencies) — Aftershocks shook the country Sunday as rescuers searched for people who might be buried in the rubble of a three-storey building destroyed by two strong earthquakes. At least 13 people were confirmed killed.

More than 500 rescuers, using eight bulldozers, searched the rubble in Chunggho, a Taipei suburb, for survivors, although police said they were not certain whether anyone remained there.

Police said 97 residents were registered in the building's apartments but they were not sure whether all were in the building when the earthquakes struck. Also, they said, some of the victims were not residents of the apartments and that has complicated their count.

Wu Ching-Yu of the Central Weather Bureau said 184 aftershocks had been recorded since Saturday's earthquakes. He said 13 on Sunday measured between 3 and 4 on the open-ended Richter Scale.

"The frequency of the aftershocks has been gradually decreasing but they could last for days and some might be as strong as the earthquakes," Mr. Wu said in a telephone interview.

He said one aftershock Saturday afternoon measured 5.3

on the Richter Scale, compared to the two earthquakes that struck in the early morning and measured 6.8 and 6.3.

The initial quake, which struck at 5:20 a.m. Saturday (2120 GMT Friday), was the strongest to hit Taiwan since 1978, when another earthquake also measuring 6.8 killed two people. The worst earthquake ever to hit this island measured 7.4 and killed 3,276 people in 1935.

Chunggho police said 10 people were killed and 40 injured when the three-storey building collapsed. The building housed apartments on its two top floors and an open market on its ground floor.

Police said earlier reports that 13 people had died in the building were inaccurate and resulted from a double count of victims who had been transported to different hospitals.

The dead included three men, one woman and six youngsters aged between 2 and 17, police said.

Twelve of those hospitalised were in serious condition, and most of the other injured were treated and discharged, doctors said.

Lin Ai-Hsuan, an 11-year-old girl whose father died of injuries and whose mother was

hospitalised in serious condition, said she was rescued after workers heard her screaming in the darkness. She suffered only minor cuts.

"I heard mother calling me and my father, and my father calling me and my mother, but I didn't know where they were," she said.

"I will now have to take care of my family because I am the older child in the family," she said in an interview. She has three brothers and sisters, aged between 3 and 8.

Lee Ching, a 60-year-old restaurant worker, said he was shaken awake by the quake, and grabbed his wife, Yin Wang-Hua, 57.

"I then heard a loud bang and suddenly our bed collapsed," he said. Lee said he and his wife escaped injury, but they found their front door jammed and he had to batter it down.

"I never realised that I, at my age, could batter down a door," Lee told reporters.

Police in Hualien, a port 180 kilometres south east of Taipei, said one man was killed there when he was caught in a rockslide triggered by the earthquake, and a 45-year-old fisherman died when he was struck by a ship cable that was snapped by the quake.

A 61-year-old fisherman

drowned in Hualien, 150 kilometres south east of Taipei, when high waves capsized his boat, police said.

The National Police Administration said 36 houses and buildings collapsed in the quakes throughout Taiwan, and 11 fishing boats capsized because of high waves.

An editorial in the China Post newspaper said the earthquakes "should shock us into serious action on improving the quality and safety standards of our buildings."

It said figures showed that 68 per cent of Taipei's government buildings failed to meet official safety standards and hinted at corruption among government officials and building companies.

Taipei residents have become used to tremors which frequently rock the city and open up cracks in buildings. But Saturday's quakes, among the worst in living memory, caused widespread panic.

Terrified guests in Taipei's international hotels grabbed their bags and rushed to the streets when the first quake struck just before dawn.

The tremors also triggered landslides which cut roads and a railway line in the east, police said.

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